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WHOLE NO. 1897.

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

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W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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## SENATE CONVENES

Hall Filled With Senators and  
Visitors.

### MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT DOLE

Resolutions and Message  
Referred to Committee.

Adjourned Out of Respect to God-  
frey Rhodes—Brown, Water-  
house and Holstein Active.

The Hawaiian Senate convened a few  
minutes after noon yesterday for the  
purpose of ratifying the Hawaiian  
treaty of annexation with the United  
States. There was no demonstration of  
any kind, such as was customary in  
the days of the monarchy. The mem-  
bers dropped into the hallway one or  
two at a time, gathered in groups  
around the stairway, and finally, as  
the hands on the clock neared the  
meridian, went inside and took their  
places. Additional chairs had been  
placed in the room by R. J. Greene for  
the accommodation of visitors, and  
these were all occupied, many stran-  
gers being noticed.

When the members were called to  
order President of the Senate Wilder  
announced that the meeting was in  
accordance with a proclamation issued  
by the President, calling the members  
together in special session. J. F. Clay,  
Secretary, called the roll, and the fol-  
lowing responded: Horner, Holstein,  
Wright, Baldwin, Brown, Northrup,  
McCandless, Schmidt, Lyman, Wilcox,  
Rice, Waterhouse and Wilder. In the  
absence of Rev. H. W. Peck, Chaplain  
Edmondson of the U. S. S. Philadel-  
phia invoked the blessing of God on  
the members and the work they were  
called to do.

President Wilder appointed Senators  
Lyman and Wilcox to wait upon Presi-  
dent Dole and inform him that the Sen-  
ate was in session and ready to receive  
any message he might have to present.  
Shortly after the return of the com-  
mittee to the hall Secretary Potter of  
the Foreign Office entered, bearing a  
red plush portfolio, containing com-  
munications. This was handed Min-  
ister Cooper, who said: "I have here  
a message from the President of the  
Republic to the Senate." It was then  
handed President Wilder, who gave it  
to the Secretary, who read as follows:

Under the authority conferred upon  
me by the Constitution and with the  
approval of the Cabinet, I have nego-  
tiated a treaty of political union be-  
tween the Republic of Hawaii and the  
United States of America, which was  
signed by the plenipotentiaries of both  
governments in the city of Washing-  
ton on the 16th day of June, A. D. 1897.

I herewith transmit the same to the  
Senate for the consideration of the  
question of the ratification thereof.  
In this relation I desire to call your  
attention to certain significant events  
which bear upon this matter.

The Provisional Government which  
succeeded the Hawaiian monarchy on  
the 17th day of January, A. D. 1893,  
was organized for the administration  
of public affairs until such time as  
terms of union with the United States  
of America should have been agreed  
on. Unexpected delays in the con-  
summation of such union having oc-  
curred, the Republic of Hawaii was  
organized and proclaimed on the 4th  
day of July, A. D. 1894. The funda-  
mental law of the new republic con-  
tained the following words: "The  
President with the approval of the  
Cabinet, is hereby expressly author-  
ized and empowered to make a treaty  
of political or commercial union be-  
tween the Republic of Hawaii and the  
United States of America subject to the  
ratification of the Senate."

The Legislature of the Republic at  
both of its sessions passed joint reso-  
lutions endorsing the annexation pol-  
icy of the Provisional Government and  
of the Republic of Hawaii.

The grounds for the adoption of  
this policy on the 17th day of Janu-  
ary, A. D. 1893 were, first, the exist-  
ing local conditions under which the  
maintenance of stable government was  
beset with great and increasing  
difficulties; and the growing menace  
to the small Hawaiian population in-  
volved in the impending immigration,  
possibly unlimited, of races whose  
civilization was not in accord with the  
established institutions of the country.  
Second—The rapidly developing inter-  
ests of the great naval powers rendered  
the permanence of the independent  
government of the Hawaiian Islands  
extremely uncertain. Third—The im-  
portance of securing such permanence  
of relations with the United States as  
would render possible the development

of the resources of this country; and,  
fourth—an abiding conviction that it  
was for the best interests of all of the  
people of these Islands.

All of these reasons for annexation  
to the United States of America still  
exist, and subsequent events have em-  
phasized their importance.

I would further call your attention  
to the friendly and protecting policy  
of the government of the United States  
of America toward this country which  
has existed from the inception of its  
foreign relations, whereby the danger  
of foreign interference has been less-  
ened, the stability of the Hawaiian Gov-  
ernment has been promoted and trade  
relations have been developed to the  
great benefit of Hawaii.

An important feature of the treaty  
submitted to your consideration is the  
provision that all Hawaiian laws and  
customs regulations not inconsistent  
with the treaty under consideration,  
not contrary to the constitution or  
treaties of the United States of Amer-  
ica, shall remain in force until  
changed by Congress; such legislation  
by Congress to be preceded by a re-  
port to that body from five commis-  
sioners, at least two of whom shall be  
residents of the Hawaiian Islands, re-  
commending such legislation concern-  
ing Hawaii as they shall deem neces-  
sary or proper. Thus is deliberation  
assured as to the ultimate form of gov-  
ernment for the Territory of Hawaii,  
and the injury that inevitably follows  
sudden changes of political conditions  
precluded.

In submitting this most important  
measure to your consideration, I would  
remind you that you are the repre-  
sentatives of the interests of the whole  
Hawaiian community of every class  
and name, and I cannot doubt that in  
reaching your decision you will be  
guided by the conscientious and patri-  
otic desire to promote its best and most  
lasting prosperity.

The proposed treaty was then hand-  
ed President Wilder, who asked wheth-



J. KAUHANE.

### SENATE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.

er the treaty was to be considered in  
open or executive session.

Senator Waterhouse: "I move, Mr.  
President, that the matter be dis-  
cussed in open session. We want the  
public to know what is going on." Sen-  
ator Brown seconded and the motion  
carried unanimously. The treaty, as  
already published in this paper, was  
then read. At the close, Senator Hol-  
stein said: "It seems to me that the  
proper step to be taken is to submit  
the text of this treaty to the Commit-  
tee on Foreign Relations and I so  
move."

Senator Brown: "I would amend  
that motion so as to include the mes-  
sage." Carried.

President Wilder: "It is so ordered.  
The committee is H. R. Baldwin, Cecil  
Brown and Kauhane."

Another message, referring to ap-  
pointments by the President, was read,  
and on motion of Senator Brown con-  
sideration was postponed until today.  
Minister Cooper handed the petition  
of the Hawaiians against annexation and  
President Wilder asked what dispo-  
sition should be made of it. On the sug-  
gestion of Senator Holstein, Secretary  
Clay read it, and on motion of Senator  
Holstein, seconded by Senator Water-  
house, the petition was referred to the  
Committee on Foreign Relations.

President Wilder read a communica-  
tion from the Davey Photographic  
Company, inviting the Senators, in  
view of the historic interest which this  
session may have, to sit for a group  
photograph of themselves in a body  
or otherwise, as they might elect. Re-  
ferred to Miscellaneous Committee.

Senator Waterhouse called attention  
of the members to the death of God-  
frey Rhodes, who had been President  
of the Legislature three times. "I have  
known him," said the Senator, "for  
many years, and have sat with him in  
the Legislature. His death is a loss to  
this community, and I move that, as a  
mark of respect, this Senate adjourn  
until 10 o'clock Thursday morning."  
Carried unanimously.

### Regimental Drill.

There was a very large turnout of  
the regular and volunteer soldiers in  
regimental drill at Makiki Baseball  
Grounds last night. The men assem-  
bled at the Drill Shed and were march-  
ed out under command of Colonel Fish-  
er. A large crowd had already assem-  
bled in the grand stand and watched  
with interest the various movements  
which the men performed in a very  
creditable manner. Special credit is  
due Company H for its good work, con-  
sidering the fact that the captain was  
the only officer. The band and drum  
corps were in attendance.

## TREATY RATIFIED

Unanimous Vote by Hawaii's  
Senators.

### SPEECHES BY VARIOUS MEMBERS

An Event Full of Interest  
to People of Hawaii.

### TREATY TO BE SIGNED TODAY

Minister Damon Criticizes  
Wording of Report.

### AFFAIR SET FOR 9 O'CLOCK

No Opposition to Treaty—Benefits  
of Annexation—Why It  
Is Needed.

The Senate met at 10 a. m. with all  
members present. Rev. A. J. Bell of  
the Methodist Church officiating as  
Chaplain, offered prayer and Secretary  
Clay read the minutes of Wednesday's

States was one of the fundamental  
grounds for the establishment of this  
Government, we recommend that the pro-  
test be laid on the table, and in doing so  
deem it our duty to say that, in our opin-  
ion, the protestants are protesting more  
on the grounds of sentiment than that  
they really believe annexation would not  
promote the best and most lasting pros-  
perity to those islands and all classes of  
people now residing thereon.

On motion of Minister Smith the  
report was laid on the table.

Senator Brown moved that the action  
of the Senate on the matter of appoint-  
ments by President Dole, be in open  
session. Carried.

On motion of Senator Brown the fol-  
lowing nominations were confirmed:

Robert H. Bruce, consul at Amoy,  
China.

Stuart Eldredge, consul at Yokoha-  
ma, Japan.

William A. De Gress, consul at  
Mexico.

George L. Allen, consul at St. Louis,  
Mo., U. S. A.

Frederick H. Moore, consul-general  
at Sydney, N. S. W.

Henry Hempel, consul at Island of  
Madeira.

William B. Colville, consul at Cal-  
cutta, India.

Samuel Mills Damon, Minister of  
Finance.

Edward G. Hitchcock, Judge of the  
3rd and 4th circuits.

The report on the message regard-  
ing annexation was then taken from  
the table for discussion. Senator  
Brown, the first speaker, said in sub-  
stance:

"I would call the attention of the  
Senate to the fact that today is the  
anniversary of the admission of Cal-  
ifornia into the Union. That being the  
case, and with the vast common inter-  
ests of Hawaii and California, I know  
of no more opportune time for us to  
take such action as would indicate our



CECIL BROWN.

desire to become a part of the Great  
Republic to which California looked for  
support nearly fifty years ago. I was  
born in this country, brought up under  
its monarchical institutions and was  
accustomed to them and for a long  
while I was against annexation. I be-  
lieved the country should be kept inde-  
pendent. But within the last eight  
years, more particularly since 1892, I  
have grown satisfied that the salvation  
of the country and the people was to  
be obtained through annexation. I be-  
lieve in annexation, not alone for the  
protection that will be afforded under  
the stars and stripes. We know that  
with the United States as our Govern-  
ment we will have laws that will pro-  
tect us and we know that the status of  
the Hawaiian will not be changed an  
iota they will be citizens of a great and  
free Republic. Mr. President, it is  
with pleasure that I vote for this mea-  
sure."

Senator McCandless said there was  
a vital necessity that the islands be  
annexed and if the Hawaiians were op-  
posed to it, it was through mere sen-  
timent. If they oppose it, it is because  
they do not think of the prosperity that  
will be theirs." He spoke of the dan-  
gers which threaten us from other di-  
rections and it was a choice between  
Eastern and Western civilization. The  
people could judge which we had had  
the most of. Senator Schmidt also  
spoke in favor of the passage of the  
treaty.

Senator Waterhouse moved the  
adoption and Senator McCandless se-  
conded, but was interrupted by Minister  
Damon who said:

"I understand that the adoption of  
the report of the committee carries  
with it all the views expressed therein  
and these views, naturally will be  
made public through the press of the  
United States. As a Hawaiian, one  
who has been identified with the Gov-  
ernment since its inception, I cannot  
agree with the committee in saying  
that good government cannot be main-  
tained in the Hawaiian Islands unless  
we have support from without. In that  
expression we are tacitly admitting  
that we are unfit to become a part  
of the Great Republic across the sea. In  
view of the events of the past four  
years, in view of the support given the  
government by men of all classes at a  
time when its safety was threatened  
and in view of the fact that the Gov-  
ernment of Hawaii has grown steadily  
stronger since its formation, and in  
view of the reports that have been sent  
abroad as to the strength of our posi-  
tion, I say that in the adoption of that  
clause of the report we would be stul-  
tifying ourselves. I believe it unwise  
to endorse that part of the report. It

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

## WANTED: A CANAL

It is Said the Nicaraguan "Ditch"  
Would Suit Japan.

### STRANGE STORY OF INTRIGUE

Sent to President of Co.  
in New York.

Central American Republic Said to  
Be Working Against the  
United States.

NEW YORK, September 1.—The  
Herald's Washington special says:  
Japan, not content with its interfe-  
rence with President McKinley's Ha-  
waiian annexation policy, now has de-  
signs upon the Nicaraguan Canal. Ac-  
cording to semi-official advices just re-  
ceived here from Nicaragua, the Ja-  
nese Government is secretly negoti-  
ating with the Diet of the Greater Re-  
public of Central America, which re-  
cently met in Salvador, for the con-  
struction of the Nicaraguan Canal in-  
dependent and in defiance of the in-  
terests and influence of the United  
States or other nations.

This action of Japan, taken in con-  
nection with her recent attitude in re-  
gard to Hawaiian annexation, is of  
great significance, showing as it does  
to the authorities that there is no limit  
to the ambition of the island nation,  
and that her aggressive policy may yet  
get her into trouble with the United  
States. That the Administration will  
resent any interference with the Nica-  
raguan Canal project, as it did in the  
case of the Hawaiian annexation  
treaty, goes without saying.

If Japan can encompass it, according  
to Nicaraguan advices received here,  
she would like to obtain the abrogation  
of all treaty rights possessed by the  
United States in relation to inter-o-  
ceanic transit and the forfeiture of the  
American canal concession from Nica-  
ragua and immediately make a treaty  
with the Diet of the Greater Republic  
of Central America, giving her control  
of the canal route through Nicaragua.  
In the negotiations Costa Rica has not  
been consulted, it being well known  
she would not assent to a violation of  
the treaty rights.

It has been suspected in some quar-  
ters that England, which has always  
been anxious to acquire at least a joint  
control of the canal, might be working  
in conjunction with Japan in "dick-  
ering" with the Diet, which it is now un-  
derstood, is in progress, but nothing  
has yet come to the surface to indicate  
she has encouraged Japan in the move.  
I am told the agent of the Nicaraguan  
Canal here has laid the facts before Mr.  
Hitchcock, president of the canal com-  
pany in New York, with the sugges-  
tion that the State Department be ap-  
prised of the secret negotiations that  
are now being carried on between Japan  
and the Diet.

Senator Zelaya, President of Nica-  
ragua, it is understood, has admitted to  
close personal friends that Japan is  
negotiating with the Diet, but in each  
case he has advised the strictest secrecy.  
For further information as to how the  
negotiations are regarded by Ameri-  
cans in Central America I quote from a  
private letter just received from Nica-  
ragua:

"Among the Americans in Central  
America the belief is general that the  
Greater Republic of Central America,  
which is represented in its diplomatic  
affairs by a Diet composed of three  
members (one each from Nicaragua,  
Salvador and Honduras), was organized  
principally in order that Nica-  
ragua might absolve herself from in-  
dividual responsibility as a nation, and  
thereby abrogate her inter-oceanic  
transit treaty with the United States.  
The so-called Greater Republic, resent-  
ing the failure of the United States to  
recognize the Greater Republic, is like-  
ly to try and make a treaty with Japan,  
granting her concessions for the con-  
struction of a canal."

"The United States Minister here be-  
lieves that when this news reaches  
Washington the State Department will  
send a note to Japan, asking if she is  
seeking to interfere with our treaty  
rights in the premises. Americans in  
Nicaragua believe the United States  
will insist upon her inter-oceanic treat-  
ies with Nicaragua, Costa Rica and  
Honduras."

### INTERESTS IN SAMOA.

American Consul-General Given In-  
structions.

NEW YORK, August 27.—A special  
to the Sun from Washington says: In-  
structions have been issued by the  
State Department to Luther W. Osborn,  
of Nebraska, the new Consul-General  
to Apia, Samoa, which will form the  
basis for the restoration of the lost in-  
fluence of this country in the Samoan  
Islands. Under the Cleveland Admin-



stration Samoa was abandoned to Germany and Great Britain and no attempt to live up to the provisions of the tripartite agreement has since been made by this Government. President McKinley, however, considers the islands well worth holding to the limit of extent provided by the agreement and his ideas on the subject are embodied in the instructions which Mr. Osborn will carry with him to Apia.

Mr. Osborn is now in Washington studying the correspondence relating to Samoa on file at the State Department. He is thoroughly in sympathy with the ideas of the President, and intends to do all that can be done to promote the languishing American interests. His instructions are to make inquiry into the political conditions in the islands, with particular reference to the workings of the tripartite arrangement and to suggest a plan for the improvement of the provisions of that agreement. His report will be made to President McKinley, who has been impressed with the strategic and commercial importance of the Samoan group to this country. It is probable that a United States war ship will be sent to Apia to show the Stars and Stripes and to let the people of the islands understand that this Government has not lost interest in them.

#### ASKED TO REMAIN.

Brown University Corporation wishes President Andrews.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., September 1.—The corporation of Brown University today voted, after a long meeting, to request President Andrews to withdraw his resignation as president of that institution.

In addition to this matter the now famous protest of 25 of the faculty of Brown and a number of petitions, including one from college professors and public men, asking for the retention of President Andrews, were also presented and considered. The last-named petition declared that "the future influence of the American university and the interests of free thought and free speech under a just sense of accountability would be promoted by such action on the part of the corporation as might naturally lead to the withdrawal of the resignation of President Andrews."

Among the signers are: Daniel C. Gilman, president of Johns Hopkins University; Charles Eliot, president of Harvard; C. K. Adams, president of the University of Wisconsin; Seth Low, president of Columbia College; W. J. Samner, professor of political economy; Yale; John Fisher, the historian; William Lloyd Garrison; J. T. Trowbridge, the author; Josiah Quincy, Mayor of Boston; James R. Jewett, president of the University of Minnesota.

A number of short speeches were made on both sides, and then Congressman Walker of Massachusetts was recognized by the chairman. He made a speech advocating the action that was subsequently taken.

The vote on the subject was practically unanimous and taken after speeches had been made by nearly every member of the corporation.

#### NO EXTRA SESSION.

That is the opinion expressed in Washington.

WASHINGTON, September 1.—There is no disposition among officials here to question the correctness of the statement in the dispatches from Hawaii to the effect that Minister Hatch hurried to Honolulu with the special purpose of securing annexation by the Hawaiian Government in advance of the meeting of our Congress. There is no rule in diplomatic practice that would forbid Hawaii first acting upon the treaty, and the treaty itself does not indicate which Government is to take the initiative in the ratification. While it is regarded as desirable in the execution of the policy of President McKinley toward Hawaii as stated in his message transmitting the treaty to Congress last June that the document shall be ready in all respects for the action of the United States Senate at its next session, it is not believed that the President has any intention of calling a special session for the purpose of ratification. Indeed, considering the fact that if the Hawaiian Legislature acts with the greatest promptness upon the treaty, it can scarcely complete this action and return the ratified document to Washington before October at the earliest. It would appear to be unnecessary to advance the session of Congress by such a short space of time as would intervene between this date and the date upon which Congress meets in regular session.

#### TO CLAIM DAMAGES.

Spain seeks indemnity because of filibustering.

NEW YORK, August 31.—The Herald's Washington special says: Spain is laying the groundwork for the presentation of an enormous claim for damages against the United States as the result of the departure of filibustering expeditions from this country for Cuba. Calderon Carilele, legal adviser of the Spanish Legation here, has submitted to Minister de Loma a voluminous report on the filibustering expeditions. After reviewing the actions of the American people in contravention to the neutrality laws and the law of the foreign relations of this Government from Washington to McKinley, he devotes a chapter to the attitude of the Executive, giving the proclamations issued by President Cleveland, his reference to filibustering in his message and an extract from the inaugural address of President McKinley.

#### LOOKING TOWARD GOLD.

India Suspend Sale of Bills of Exchange.

LONDON, September 1.—The following notice was posted at the Bank of England today:

"The Secretary of State for India, in Council, gives notice that the sale of bills of exchange on Calcutta, Bombay and Madras shall be suspended for a period not less than 10 weeks."

The Government has very little money in India to draw on, owing to the famine and the plague having rendered the collection of taxes slow. The present time may be opportune to ac-

custom the Indians to the use of gold instead of silver, though it would not have been attempted had not the scarcity of money arisen.

#### Earthquake in Japan.

TACOMA, Wash., August 29.—The Northern Pacific steamer Columbia arrived this afternoon, bringing news of great loss of life in Japan on August 28th and 29th. Strong earthquake shocks of the longest duration ever known in Japan were felt throughout the main island on the morning of August 28th. Less than an hour afterward a great tidal wave rolled inland from the sea. Villages and towns along the coast were flooded or swept away. Rivers were blocked up with water to an extent unknown in recent years. They were already very high for great rainstorms had just occurred. All railroads were damaged and bridges washed out by dozens.

#### Survey of Seal Islands.

WASHINGTON, August 28.—In a letter written to the Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Will Ward Duffield reports that he has completed the survey of three of the islands of the Pribiloff group, including the St. Paul, the largest of the group, and small tracts known as Walrus and Otter Islands. He expected when he wrote to continue his work on St. George Island and to complete it before the close of the season. A map showing all the features of the islands will be made. It is expected to be very useful to the Commissioners.

#### Ask for Gold Basis.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, via Galveston, Texas, August 31.—A meeting of merchants which was largely attended was held here today. Resolutions were adopted deploring the present financial condition of Nicaragua and petitioning the Government to place the country upon a gold basis, estimating the present paper dollar or silver dollar at 80 cents gold, asking for the issuance of gold certificates in their place and at this valuation, and requesting the Government to export and sell the present silver coinage of Nicaragua.

#### Nominate Seth Low.

NEW YORK, September 1.—The Boroughs Committee of the Citizens' Union has nominated Seth Low for Mayor of Greater New York. Congressman Quigg, chairman of the Republican organization, has repeatedly asserted that the nomination of Mr. Low by the Citizens' Union would drive the Republican organization to look for a candidate elsewhere. A special messenger left this city late tonight for Northeast Harbor, Me., with the letter of the Citizens' Union notifying Mr. Low of his nomination.

#### Of Interest to Exporters.

WASHINGTON, September 1.—The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular containing the opinion of Attorney-General McKenna, who holds that the law does not specifically require exporters of their agents to appear personally before United States consular officers in order to have their invoices certified to as being correct and true. This will enable exporters to have invoices certified with less inconvenience than heretofore.

#### A World's Record.

READVILLE, Mass., August 28.—Star Pointer lowered the much-flaunted two-minute banner and created a new world's harness record of 1:59 1/4 for the mile, with the aid of a running pace-maker, in a trial against time here this afternoon. Every condition was perfect for the attempt, and the track, which will now rank as one of the fastest in the world, was in most excellent shape.

#### FOREIGN NEWS NOTES.

LONDON, August 27.—The Financial News says the French Cabinet is considering the floating of a loan of £60,000,000 in 2 1/2 per cent bonds, partly for the redemption of the floating debt and partly for the reconstruction of the French Navy.

BERLIN, August 27.—A new first-class cruiser, which is to be launched next month, is to be christened Bismarck. This is interpreted as being an indication that better relations exist between the ex-Chancellor and Emperor William.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., August 27.—Senator John T. Morgan of Alabama is here for a few days. He declines to be interviewed, but has said that he is en route to Hawaii and that his visit to the Islands is purely for private business.

MADRID, August 26.—At a Cabinet council held today it was decided to summon the next class of 80,000 reserves, 27,000 of whom will be sent to Cuba and 13,000 to the Philippine Islands. The Ministers, when questioned, denied that the council was occupied with the subject of colonial reforms.

LONDON, August 30.—The Daily Chronicle this morning publishes the announcement that the Czar has decided upon the partial abolition of the exile to Siberia of criminals and the substitution thereof of confinement in the large central prisons in Russia. The change will become effective a year hence.

BERLIN, August 31.—Prince Bismarck is again suffering from neuralgia of the face. Dr. Schweinfinger is again in attendance on the ex-Chancellor.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 31.—The arrests of Armenians continue. It is rumored that Murad Bey has either fled or has been done away with. His friends have not seen him since last Thursday.

VICTORIA, B. C., August 31.—A private telegram received here announces the death near Coban, Guatemala, of Rt. Rev. Bishop Lemmens, Catholic Bishop of Vancouver Island and Alaska.

BRUSSELS, September 1.—The police of this city have arrested a Ger-

man named Gustav Dubenspeck upon suspicion that he is concerned in a plot to assassinate Emperor William. Dubenspeck was denounced by a friend who learned of his intentions to leave Belgium for Germany.

ABERDEEN, September 1.—Queen Victoria arrived today at Balmoral Castle. At Perth, Aberdeen and at Balmoral enthusiastic crowds gathered to greet Her Majesty. Decorations were plentiful, and at Craphia a handsome arch was erected.

LONDON, September 2.—The Mail's Berlin correspondent says it is stated that it has been practically settled that Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, will retire in October.

#### THE A B C OF MATTER.

Dr. Maxwell's Interesting Lecture Before Punahou's Students.

Dr. W. Maxwell addressed the students of Oahu College yesterday morning in the lecture room of the Bishop Hall of Science on "The A B C of Matter." The doctor has the art—rare in men of his attainments—of making clear the most abstruse problems. We are in the infancy, the A B C of our knowledge of the material world about us. There is plenty room for investigation. Nature is in constant movement, there is an unceasing round of composition and decomposition, and the whole is accomplished by the circulation of the 80 elements.

As there are five vowels that bear the burden of word-making, so there are five elements—carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen and sulphur—of which matter is chiefly formed. As we observe in the laboratory the phenomena of these few elements we stand in awe of the great forces that are in operation around us. Marsh gas and chlorine are most destructive agents, and yet when combined produce the liquid chloroform, so beneficial to suffering humanity. Chlorine in chemical union with sodium gives us our common table salt. Cane sugar—a compound of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen—is the diamond combined with water. All things sweet and bitter, beautiful and ugly, are made up of these 80 elements. The cabbage has the same constituents as the rose. The doctor referred to his own original investigations concerning the circulation of phosphorus from the mineral to the vegetable kingdom, thence to the animal and he showed that the compound of phosphorus in the bones of the animal is identical with the mineral phosphate of calcium. Nature holds her secrets quite tenaciously, but if you persevere she is gracious and will tell you.

#### Nearly Swamped.

The boat of Larsen, the baggage man, had a close shave yesterday at about noon. Larsen and two or three others were taken out by a couple of natives to meet the Coptic. When the pilot-boat had caught the line the smaller one swung in, but failed to make connections. One after the other of the passengers grasped the ladder and were nearly drawn out of the boat. Finally a line was thrown to the pilot-boat, and after several very dangerous capers on the part of the smaller one the baggage men finally succeeded in getting aboard.

#### Death of Adeline Hendee.

By the Coptic yesterday came the news of the death of Miss Adeline Hendee, the youngest daughter of Pay Inspector Hendee, at the Charleston Navy Yard, near Boston, Mass., on August 24th. Deceased was here during the last of the year 1884 and the beginning of 1885, and, during her stay, made a large number of friends. She was a charming young society lady and many functions were given in her honor.



#### Before Retiring....

take Ayer's Cathartic Pills, and you will sleep better and wake in better condition for the day's work. As a pleasant and effectual remedy for constipation, biliousness, sick headache, and all liver troubles,

#### Ayer's Cathartic Pills

have no equal. They are sugar-coated, and so perfectly prepared that they can be taken without the annoyance experienced in the use of so many of the pills on the market. Ask your druggist for

#### AYER'S PILLS.

When other pills won't help you, Ayer's is

#### THE PILL THAT WILL.

A GENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS: HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY Limited.

## Your Stock

Will do better on FIRST-CLASS FEED.

## HAY AND GRAIN

BOUGHT OF US

Is the very best at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

## CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

HOBART and Queen Streets.

TELEPHONE 121.

## Office Desks

Latest patterns from the best makers in the United States, flat or roll top in polished oak and other hard woods.

No other dealer has the same assortment.

These goods came on the barkentine W. G. Irwin on Friday.

Handsome furniture for parlor or bedroom

received by the same vessel and offered at exceedingly low prices.

We have chairs and tables of good quality, to hire for balls, parties or entertainments.

## J. HOPP & CO.

Furniture Dealers.

KING and BETHEL STREETS.

## Metropolitan Meat Company

No. 607 KING ST. HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

## HOLLISTER & CO.

## Tobacconists,

Cor. Fort & Merchant Sts.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

## Havana Cigars

FROM THE FACTORIES OF

La Intimidad,

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Henry Clay & Bock & Co.

## California Fertilizer Works

Office: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.

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J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

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## Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.

HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH, FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC.

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

## C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

## Write for Samples

And Compare Prices!

We have a country order department that will attend to your wants and save you anywhere from 25 to 50 cents on every dollar.

## NEW GOODS

Are coming forward by every steamer and are being "Distributed all over the Islands."

A single yard or article at wholesale prices.

Queen Street, Honolulu.

## L. B. KERR

THE NEW IMPROVED

## Planters' Hoe



SOLID CAST STEEL, EYE AND BLADE FORGED ENTIRE—OIL TEMPERED.

This Hoe is made specially for the PACIFIC HARDWARE CO., and is pronounced the best Planters' Hoe that has ever been used in the country.

A large assortment of new goods just received by the

## Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.



## KAALA TO MOLOKAI

## Board of Health Decides to Charter a Steamer.

## TO TAKE VISITORS TO SETTLEMENT

## Rules and Regulations for Hilo Hospital.

Incurable Opium Fiends to be  
[Photographed—Will be Known  
by Their Pictures.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health yesterday afternoon there were present the following: President Smith, Drs. Day, Wood, Emerson and Howard; Messrs. Lansing, Reynolds and Kellipio. Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

The fish report for the week ending Sunday, September 5th, showed 40,155 fish examined; and the report of the Insane Asylum for the quarter ending June 30th showed 106 patients in the place at that time. Of these, 30 were Chinamen, 29 Hawaiians, 19 Portuguese and the remainder divided up among various other nationalities.

Another protest from Woodlawn Dairy against the killing of 15 dairy cows was read by President Smith and filed.

The matter of allowing Mrs. Dr. Hildebrand to examine the girls of the various schools of the city, was next brought up. Dr. Howard reported that there were about 2,000 girls in all the schools. The work would be about the same as it was last year. Mrs. Dr. Hildebrand did the work of examining the girls at the beginning of the last school year.

It was decided that Mrs. Dr. Hildebrand be asked to do the work with the understanding that she receive the same compensation as last year.

A communication was received from German Consul Hackfeld, asking that permission be granted Drs. Kramer and Thelenius, two visiting German physicians, to visit the Leper Settlement.

President Smith announced that Dr. S. D. Brooks of the United States Marine Hospital Service, who has been to Japan to inspect all the ports to which steamers from the United States run with a view to making quarantine regulations, had arrived in the city. It was moved that the steamer Kaala be chartered to take to Molokai Dr. Brooks and any members of the Board of Health who might care to go. Carried, with the understanding that no outsiders be allowed to go.

President Smith stated that Police Magistrate Wilcox had called upon him and told of a certain Chinaman convicted by him on the charge of unlawful possession of opium. Upon trial he showed a permit from Dr. Howard, the dispensary physician, granting the use of 20 grains of opium per day. A part of a tin and a handful were found in his possession when arrested, this being far in excess of the amount granted. Dr. Howard had been notified in regard to the matter, and had called in all certificates and had instructed the patients that, in case of their arrest for the use of the opium granted them, he would go before the Court and state the facts in the case.

Asked by President Smith for some suggestion to prevent abuse, Dr. Howard said that the only good plan he could think of would be to have three pictures of each patient, one to go to the Marshal's department, one to go on the record book at the dispensary and the last to be attached to the permit granted.

President Smith asked if it was not possible to administer the opium to the patients at the dispensary, this with a view of preventing the abuses that resulted from time to time.

Dr. Day said that, in case of abuse, it was no more than right that a patient should forfeit his permit and the amount of opium granted by the same.

A motion was then made and carried to the effect that each patient be required to furnish three photographs as suggested by Dr. Howard, this at their own expense; also, that in each case the permit to state the amount of opium allowed and at what periods and that, in case of abuse of privilege, the permit be cancelled.

Dr. Howard brought up the question of the drug contract and a short discussion followed.

The alcohol question was the next matter brought up. President Smith suggested that a barrel at a time be imported and that this be drawn off into gallon bottles and sealed, this to be called for by the Board of Health or its physicians, when needed, and to be taken out free of duty. Discussion followed, and President Smith said he would refer the matter to the Minister of Finance.

Dr. Howard next brought up the matter of purchasing 100 pounds of corrosive sublimate, which he had been authorized to buy. The information as to price given to the Board was erroneous. It costs \$5 cents per pound. Dr. Howard believed 50 pounds enough and a motion was made and carried to the effect that the previous order be changed from 100 to 50 pounds, this to be kept on hand at the dispensary.

Dr. Wood then read some rules and regulations which he had prepared for the Hilo Hospital. In starting out, Dr. Wood suggested that the attending

physician be the one appointed by the Government for that place. However, this was not incorporated in the rules as occasion might arise where it would be necessary to appoint another man to act with the attending physician.

Dr. Wood also suggested that the Board of Reference be composed of the attending physician, the Superintendent and the Sheriff of the Island. This likewise was not incorporated in the rules.

Then came the rules and regulations proper for the government of the hospital and defining the rights of patients. The only thing that brought forth discussion was the section in which provision was made for the admittance, free of charge, of indigent Hawaiians to the hospital wards, the rooms being reserved for pay patients. It was suggested that indigent persons of other nationalities be admitted to the wards.

The rules and regulations will be typewritten and then submitted for further discussion.

Dr. W. L. Moore of Hilo wrote the Board of Health, complaining about a certain slaughter-house, the refuse of which had been a great nuisance. He, as agent of the Board of Health, had given the proprietor notice to move the slaughter house. It was the opinion of the Board that Dr. Moore could not enforce the order. He could order an abatement of the nuisance, and in case such did not take place, he could cause the proprietor's arrest.

President Smith brought up the matter of Health Agent Reynolds going to Molokai. The facilities at present were not at all good. He had insisted to Minister King that the Mokoli make, each month, one trip to the Leper Settlement for the accommodation of the Board of Health officer. It certainly was not fair to have him crawling over the pails and riding all over the place to get to the settlement.

In regard to instructions to physicians bearing on their reports, Dr. Day, who had been appointed to look into the matter, reported that he had nothing new to offer. The old instructions seemed to contain everything.

At 4:15 p. m. the Board adjourned.

## OPIUM ON STEAMER.

## Engineer Windrath and Purser Grube Arrested.

Rudolph Windrath, second engineer, and John Grube, purser on the Mikahala, were arrested shortly after 2 p. m. yesterday, the former on the charge of unlawful possession of opium and the latter obstructing and perverting justice. Both found ready bail and were released soon after arrest.

The story, as told by Customs authorities, is as follows:

At about 1:45 p. m. Customs Inspector Maucha called in on Port Surveyor Stratemeyer at his office, and said that he was sure some opium would be on the Inter-Island wharf at 2 p. m. He wanted permission to "jump" it. Collector-General McStocker gave his consent and Maucha, with Guard Kanuu started for the wharf. On the way down, they saw a hack driving at a very good rate in the direction of the Mikahala. A native woman was the only passenger. The officers hid themselves and the hack passed upon the wharf.

Just at this time Engineer Windrath came down the gangway and the simultaneously the officers made their appearance. The engineer then started up the gangway, and, meeting Purser Grube, said something to him. He then continued on his way and went aboard ship.

Maucha went to the back and there saw what appeared to be a pair of police covered with a paper and addressed to "Joe Kahuku, Makaweli, Kauai." Maucha walked away, but remained in the vicinity. The woman then took the pal and started aboard with Maucha following. The former went around on the other side and disappeared. Maucha was stopped by Grube at the head of the gangway. Even after explaining what he was on the search after Grube would not let him pass. Maucha finally pushed him aside and reached the deck. He found the woman on the other side, but her pal was gone.

Maucha happened to glance down the stairway, and was just in time to see Windrath going into the engine room with the pal. The officer made a jump and made his capture. Upon taking off the lid 19 half-pound tins of opium were found neatly packed away.

Windrath was arrested on the spot and Grube later. The case may come up for preliminary trial today.

As soon as Detective Kaapa had heard of the circumstances he started out and soon had back and woman. It is understood that when the latter was taken to the Police Station, Windrath confessed everything, laying all the guilt upon himself and protesting the innocence of the woman.

## DEATH OF J. T. CUNNINGHAM.

## Expired From Congestion of Brain.

## Funeral Services Today.

J. T. Cunningham, one of the best-known and most capable boiler makers on the Islands, died at the residence of his mother, Mrs. D. McGregor, Nuanu street, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning of congestion of the brain. Deceased was only 23 years old, had been ill for four months and his death was not unexpected.

Mr. Cunningham came here from the States about 12 years ago, and soon established himself as a boiler maker of unusual ability, having learned his trade practically "from the time the ore left the mines." and knew every branch of his trade. By his superior workmanship he won the confidence of his employers, and it was a common request from plantation managers to "have Jack Cunningham come up" when work in his line was to be done. When foreman for the Union Iron Works he had charge of the boiler work at the Ewa mill, when the plantation was started, and by his care and attention to the detail of the work much money was saved.

During his illness the deceased was

a great sufferer, and it was only his iron constitution that aided him in battling against death for so many weeks. During his residence in Honolulu he was employed continuously by the Union and Honolulu Iron Works, and his death will be a severe loss to the latter company.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his mother at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Services will be conducted at the Roman Catholic Cathedral. Besides a widow and two young children, deceased leaves a mother, Mrs. McGregor, three sisters and two brothers, Wm. H. and Joseph Cunningham.

## NARROW ESCAPE.

## Two Philadelphia Blujackets Come Near Perishing.

A matter of a very few minutes and Blaine and Schirrer, two blujackets of the U. S. S. Philadelphia would have been dead men. As it is, they are in the hospital aboard their ship in a very weak condition.

The first thing in the morning Blaine and Schirrer were set to work in one of the bunkers trimming the coal, which was being put aboard by other of the men of the ship. It was not long before the chain that holds up the heavy iron gate broke. The door fell, holding the blujackets captive. Then the coal began to fall through the hole from the deck above. The men cried out, but no help could be obtained. Gradually the coal kept on falling until the place became suffocating.

Breakfast came around, and it was noticed the men were missing. Knowing where they were, men were sent to the place, and the door into the engine room being opened, the coal was taken out as quickly as possible. After three-quarters of an hour the blujackets were reached. They were completely unconscious and all but dead. As quickly as possible they were brought around and made comfortable.

## SMOKELESS STOVE.

## Marvel of Kitchen Science Shown by W. W. Dimond.

In one of the windows of the W. W. Dimond store in the von Holt block is a handsome Jewel stove which consumes its own smoke. This is the first specimen of this wonderful invention ever shown in Honolulu.

By a special arrangement of flues and dampers this stove actually burns wood or coal without the necessity for stove-pipe or chimney. Besides being a novelty, it is a money saver, for it consumes every particle of the coal or wood, allowing nothing to escape up the chimney.

## NATURE SLOWLY MAKES READY.

You have probably never seen a volcano in eruption. It is a magnificent spectacle. Where do all those torrents of red-hot lava come from? Nobody can tell, except that they come from somewhere down deep in the earth. But one thing we know, namely, that eruptions of any one volcano are far apart. Between whiles Nature is getting ready for them; she is preparing for the tremendous demonstration.

Just so it is with all her processes. In the cold of winter she is arranging the forces which are to make the heat and the harvests of the following summer, and so on.

From May, 1890, to February, 1892, is a period of 21 months. The two dates will long remain clear in the mind of Mrs. Martha Bowles, of 182 Liangtela Road, Morriston, near Swansea. For the first was the beginning and the second the ending of an experience which was bad enough in itself, yet the introduction to something vastly worse. It was like the time of getting ready for a great trouble to come.

Her first sense of this was indefinite and vague, like the low muttering of thunder below the horizon, while the skies are yet clear. She expresses it thus, in the very words most of us use on similar occasions: "I felt that something was wrong with me—something hanging over me."

Ah, dear me. How often we think such feelings are a warning sent to the spirit, when in fact they are caused entirely by the condition of our bodies. She felt heavy, languid and tired, and mentally depressed. This was not only melancholy to her but new, as she had always been strong and healthy. Then came the discomforts which there could be no mistake about. They are common enough, to be sure. Oh, yes. But isn't that all the more a reason why we should understand what they mean? "Certainly," you will say.

Well, then, there was that bad, offensive taste in the mouth, that so many of us have had; the failure of the appetite, and the pain in the chest and sides after eating. The worst pain was in the right side, where it was very heavy. That pointed to the liver, which is located on that side; and when anything ails the liver it is through the big water-wheel of a mill had got fixed so as not to turn round. For the liver does half a dozen kinds of work, and when it strikes work the rest of the organs take a sort of rainy holiday.

Presently her skin and the white of her eyes turned yellow as autumn leaves. That meant bile in the blood; the liver was off its duty; that is a sure sign. The kidney secretion was the color of the blood, instead of a clear amber, which meant that the trouble had already reached those important organs. Then the stomach was upset and refused to take kindly to food—as though the miller sent your grain back, declining to grind it. She vomited a sour, bitter fluid, which was acid bile, a way out of its proper track. On and on along this line, constantly getting further and further from the happy land of health; this was the history of those 21 months—all but enough, yet all preparatory for worse ones.

"One day in February, 1892," she says in her letter of August 18th, 1893, "I began to have dreadful pain and cramp. It began in the right side, and extended across the stomach. For hours together I was in the greatest

agony. What I suffered is past description. When the pain eased a little I was cold as death and shivered until the bed shook under me. I had hot iron plates applied to my feet, and held hot irons in my hands, but nothing gave me much relief. My stomach was so irritable that I could keep no food on it. I was now confined to my bed, and the doctor attending me said I was passing gall stones. He wanted me to go to Swansea Hospital and be operated upon, but I was afraid I might not live through it.

"I had two other doctors at Morriston, and also three from Swansea, who all gave me medicines, and said nothing more could be done for me. For six months I lay in bed undergoing the greatest agony; never free from pain more than two or three hours at a time. During the whole of this time I was fed on nothing but milk and water. I had scarcely any life or strength left in me. All who saw me said I never could by any chance get better in this world.

"I lingered on like this until August,

1892, when my daughter brought me a book telling of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. In this book she read of a case like mine having been cured by this medicine. My husband got a bottle from Mr. Bevan, the chemist, and after taking a few doses I felt a little relief. I kept on with it and soon the pains left me, my appetite returned, and my food agreed with me. After taking the Syrup for three months I was a new creature and strong as ever. I can now eat anything, and nothing disagrees with me. After I was well our minister one day said: 'Mrs. Bowles, I never thought to see you alive!' I said: 'Mother Seigel's Syrup saved my life.' You may publish my case, and I will gladly answer inquiries. (Signed) MARTHA BOWLES."

This case—one of acute indigestion and dyspepsia, with liver and kidney complaints—is well known in the district. The lady's husband is a gardener, well known and respected.

Do we need to point out the moral of this wonderful cure? No. You can see it for yourself.

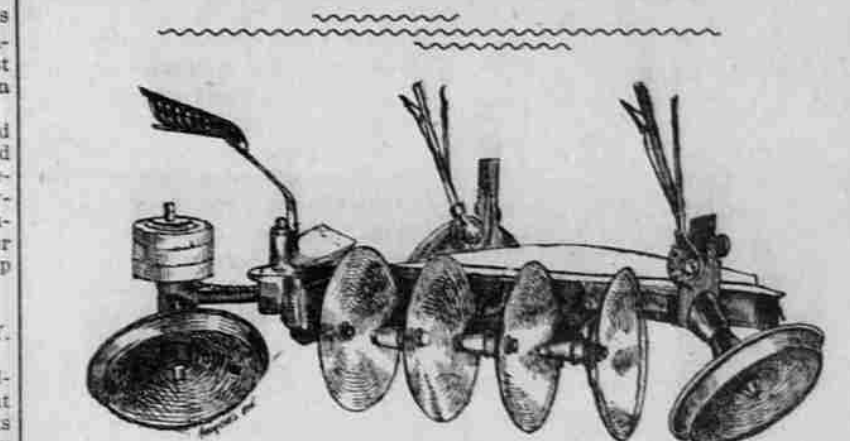
**NO;** We cannot give you much of a choice in wheels this week. All we have left is a "Columbia" Ladies' and a "Stearns" Ladies' of regular size wheels, and one each boys' and girls' small wheels. We had lots of wheels when the Australia left here last, and this clean-cut only shows how popular the "Rambler" and "Columbia" wheels are. We expect 29 wheels on the Australia next Tuesday, and several of them are already sold to arrive.

Place your order for a wheel before the steamer gets here, so as to be sure of getting one of the 20, for they will all be gone before we can get another lot here. "Rambler" at \$75.00 and "Columbia" at \$85.00 makes it impossible for us to keep a stock of wheels complete from one steamer to another.

Single wheels and Tandems Rented any length of time—from an hour to a year.

**E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.**

## The Spalding-Robbins 4-Disc Plow.



"Hilo Sugar Company.  
"Wainaku, Hilo, Hawaii, July 3, 1897.  
"T. J. King, Agent, Spalding-Robbins Disc Plow, Honolulu:  
"Dear Sir—I have used your Four-Disc Plow in plowing long ratoon land, and it did its work very effectively, breaking up the land much more than our ordinary plows, and leaving it in better condition.  
JOHN A. SCOTT,  
Manager.

HENRY WATERHOUSE & CO. ARTHUR B. WOOD. HENRY WATERHOUSE, JR.

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Insurance Agents, German-American Insurance Co. of New York.  
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Commission and General Business Agents.  
Hawaii Plantation.  
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We represent numerous individuals who live in Honolulu or on the other Islands, and it is our purpose to please our patrons at whatever cost to ourselves. If you desire responsible agents to look after your interests, and at a reasonable commission, we shall be pleased to interview you personally, or give immediate reply to correspondence on the subject.

## Henry Waterhouse &amp; Co.

ALEX. CHISHOLM. J. J. COUGHLIN.

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Telephone 228. FORT & KING STS. P. O. Box 322.



Our Hand Made  
**HAWAIIAN SADDLE!**  
With Genuine  
Hawaiian Tree.  
Ladies' and Gentlemen's  
Hand Stamped Belts!

FULL LINE OF HARNESS HARDWARE.  
Bridles, Collars, Sponges and Horse Boots,  
Oils, Dressings, Whips, Robes, Etc.

We carry none but the BEST GOODS—OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.  
**NO-TO-BAC GUARANTEED CURE**  
TOBACCO HABIT  
Over 1,000,000 boxes sold. 30,000 cures prove its power to destroy the desire for tobacco in any form. No-to-bac is the greatest nerve-food in the world. Many pain it cures in 30 days and it never fails to make the weak impatient man strong, vigorous and energetic. Just try a box. You will be delighted. We expect you to believe what we say, for a cure is absolutely guaranteed by druggists everywhere. Send for our booklet—Don't Throw Away Your Life Away—written guarantee and free sample. Address THE STEALING REMEDY CO., Chicago or New York.

SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

## Photo Albums.

Paintings of Island Scenery  
On Plaques, Panels, Etc., By  
Local Artists.

Brass Rods and Fittings  
For Sash Curtains.

Portraits  
Enlarged  
From Small Photos.

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PRACTICAL  
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Watches!  
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Watch Repairing a Specialty.  
Prompt Attendance to All Orders.

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FORT STREET. HONOLULU.



**POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED**  
WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RECOGNIZED COUGH REMEDY. Its immense sale throughout the world indicates its inimitable value.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.  
THE DEAN OF WESTMINSTER'S Venerable writes—"I was advised to try the Balsam of Aniseed; I did, and was cured very quickly. It is most comforting in allaying irritation and giving strength to the voice."

LORENZ BRUNN, Esq., the eminent actor writes—"I think it an invaluable medicine for members of my profession, and have always recommended it to my brother and sister artists."

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## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 18, 1897

## THE RATIFICATION.

The ratification of the Treaty of Annexation by the Senate, finally completes the formal action of this Republic in forming a union with the United States. The ball has been driven through on this side. It remains for the Americans to put a lock on the other side. If the American Senate will take as cheerful and hopeful view of the act as we do, it will not delay responding to our quick ratification. The act, on our part, is such an important event, it should be noted by some public event, a general celebration.

## THE NATIVE ANTI-ANNEXATIONIST.

Whether there were ten natives or one thousand at the anti-annexation mass meeting on Monday afternoon is of little consequence, in comparison with the fact that the natives have not generally recognized. We have known, as others know, of "vast and enthusiastic crowds," in other lands, according to the newspapers, voting to adopt measures to govern a city of a million of people, when, in fact, the chief attendance was the band and the small boys. Behind the "vast crowd," however, was the silent voter who was not present. The refusal of the native to register means, of course, that he will have nothing to do with a government that favors annexation. This is much more important than his attendance or non-attendance at a mass meeting. No evidence which we can furnish the Americans regarding the native attitude will have so much force as the registry list.

But, we have the right to show, and make it clear to the Americans, just what the attitude of the native is. Our information is, and it is confirmed constantly, that the native will never actively favor annexation, but that he will accept it, with fairly good nature, if it is made. He will believe in the possibility of the restoration of the monarchy, until annexation is accomplished. He thinks on very simple lines. His racial instincts govern him largely. The proud Anglo-Saxon is also decidedly controlled by his racial instincts. The native is foolish and faithless, naturally enough to grasp a singularly complex problem, but his racial instincts are strong. He has an anti-"huk" feeling, just as the American has an anti-British feeling and the British has a decidedly anti-Frenchman feeling. These "huk" feelings have done a deal of mischief in even the civilized world. We must allow much to the native. The resolutions adopted on Monday night are the simple outgrowth of the native thought, and must be taken as such. He sees clearly, but instinctively. It is absurd to expect him to take the foreigners' view of the case.

The remarks made by President Hale and Attorney-General Smith at the delegation that presented the resolutions are admirable. Instead of telling the members of it, that they were on a fool's errand, and that they merely represented a "noisy clique" of the people, and that their plan of opposing annexation "had utterly collapsed," the President and Attorney-General spoke kindly words and urged the value of annexation to the native interest.

No wonder the native is utterly perplexed on the question, when he reflects on the treatment of the weaker races, by the Americans. The most abject, ignorant negro is permitted to vote for those who are to fill the highest offices in the

Federal Government. An intelligent Indian, coming from a race who owned the land, before the Americans took it, is generally refused the privilege of voting. The important distinction between the two cases, should be made clear to the native. It is not easy to do it, because it is difficult to explain the injustice of the Americans to the Indians, in the past. The native should be made to know, because it is the truth, that he will not be treated as the Indian is treated. But he will be treated as the American is treated.

We have known for several years that intelligent natives have impressed it on their own people, that annexation meant "Indian treatment." No general attempt has been made, so far as we know, to correct this natural error.

We believe, however, that the native opposes annexation more on racial lines, than through fear of "Indian treatment." The fact is before him, that, unlike the Indian, he has been in all personal matters, singularly well protected by the laws, and behind these laws have steadfastly been the Americans, chiefly the "missionaries," whose great and unselfish work here, the native is taught to believe, by men who speak only for the "washings of civilization," has been only for personal profit. The native is misled, and founders along the racial lines.

## THE PORTUGUESE.

The Portuguese appear to be dormant in a political sense. They are now an important political factor, and it is increasing rapidly. Numbering now about 15,000 as against about 7,000 Americans, British and Germans, they bid fair to reach within a few years more than double the present number. These born here will remain, because the conditions are favorable. Our comprehensive system of education puts the children in the way of taking an interest in public matters. The ignorant immigrant and his well-fed, educated child, are greatly different factors in politics, and social life. We shall not feel the difference, until the younger Portuguese begin to cast votes. We assume that these people will take, as the years pass, more important parts in our social and political life. The struggle of the first immigrants was for bread. The second generation will naturally reach out for the luxury of political fruit. As we, the Anglo-Saxons, brought them here, and have made them a part of our political system, we cannot complain if they assert their rights, whatever they may be, in helping to shape the social and political condition of the country, if not in a national sense, then in a local sense. There are many excellent men, and there are many undesirable men among them. They were secured to supply us with labor, at a time when the labor question was pressing hard. But whatever they are, they are here to stay, and the generation now growing up will soon have a strong voice in our affairs.

The Portuguese manifest a disposition to oppose annexation, on the ground that, if it is accomplished, it will limit their political rights.

We can assure them that we do not know, nor can we predict what our political organization will be, after annexation. It will rest largely in the hands of the American Congress. Should we be finally governed as a colony, the President and Attorney-General spoke kindly words and urged the value of annexation to the native interest.

gress bring the people of these Islands within the present territorial laws, all citizens over twenty years will be allowed to vote. The Portuguese can take it for granted that they will be treated precisely in the same way the American is treated. And they must see, if they will think over it, that annexation will bring to them as large, if not larger benefits than it brings to the American. They are largely dependent today on the sugar interest. The benefits are to them indirect in many ways, but they are clear and substantial. Destroy that industry, and their own prosperity will be greatly reduced. We believe that the Reciprocity treaty will end, if annexation is not concluded. If it should, the sugar industry will be of course, badly crippled.

Without annexation, the Portuguese will, in all probability, find themselves among a large number of mixed races, which only strong hands can hold together. And it will be then, for their own interests to sustain the strong hands, and design their political privileges.

It is of the utmost importance that the Anglo-Saxon and the Portuguese should work together. The methods of consolidating them should be carefully considered and adopted.

## MORE JAPANESE IDEAS.

The foreign papers published in Japan give the trend of thought in that country on the Hawaiian matter. The Gazette says that it "doubts very much whether Japan would consider the privileges her emigrants enjoy in Hawaii would be worth a struggle with a power so gigantic as the United States," because America would carry the fight to the bitter end. "After all," it says, "the Japanese laborers in Hawaii have very little political advantages at home that they should be accorded special rights abroad." "The more idea of Japan showing fight for such a cause is so inconceivable that it is a great pity it should be seriously mooted in New York." It declares that the tone of the Japanese press has become so moderate it believes that there will be no serious difficulty with Hawaii.

The same paper comments on the political ideas of the Japanese. "The Japanese politician is more attached to persons than to ideas." The rule of the clan is still powerful and will remain so for some time. Yet "several of the members of the Liberal party have just addressed an amazing document to Count Okuma, which is almost pathetic from its simplicity." "It implores the Count for his comfort on the Hawaiian dispute, because the Count was too firm. Intimidation towards a country possessing no armaments was, in the opinion of the petitioners, calculated to impair Japan's prestige, and possibly bring about bad feeling between the United States and Japan." Therefore, these petitioners think that Count Okuma should resign. The Gazette declares that the Natives was sent here to suppress any rising of the Japanese laborers, if they became excited.

The Chugai Shoggo says that Count Okuma is waiting for the return of Marquis Ito, as there is to be a revision of the Russo-Japanese Convention regarding Korean matters. Russia is taking a strong attitude and the Japanese statement are anxious about the result.

These opinions do not indicate any high-handed purpose on the part of Japan to take possession of us. As the European papers repeatedly state that the relations between Russia and Japan are courteous, but strained, we would infer that the Japanese Government has no desire for any disputes in this or any other direction. Marquis Ito went out of office because he refused to slap Russia in the face, and Count Okuma went into power because he was in favor of a strong foreign policy. The people want him to do something to Russia. But he does not see a clear way to do it. With the Russian matter on hand, we presume he never has, for an instant, intended to seriously press the Hawaii matter. But he asks that whatever rights the Japanese have here and whatever international rights the Empire has here should be protected. Still, Count Okuma does not come over and visit "Fort Atter" very often, and therefore, can't find out what he does know, or ought to know.

The N. Y. Herald publishes another sensational story regarding the attempt of Japan to control the Nicaragua Canal. As Japan is now

changing her coin; as she has Russia to look after; as her finances are low, and her expenses increasing, and her foreign steamship service is losing money, it is hardly possible that she is reaching out for a project which the United States does not handle.

## DR. LYMAN'S ARTICLE.

Henry M. Lyman, M. D., born on Hawaii, and now one of the eminent physicians of Chicago, publishes two articles in the Advance, a widely circulating paper, on the Hawaiian question. He restates the reasons usually advanced in favor of annexation, and especially confronts the statements and arguments of Carl Shurz, in opposition to annexation, which are now being vigorously pressed in Harper's Weekly. He has one decided advantage over our home advocates who are persistently charged with having some pecuniary interest at stake. He has been for thirty years an American, and has the right to talk to his fellow citizens from the American standpoint. His views are, therefore, of weight.

In combating Mr. Shurz's statement that the natives have been robbed of their rights, and their own Government, in the establishment of the Republic, he alludes to the disappearance of "the ancient Christianized population, and the rise of evil influences," and continues, "the common people, like Indians, without inalienable reservations, have long since parted with their landed possessions, and have nothing to set up a claim for consideration, any more than the Indians in this country. Having squandered their patrimony, they are living like prodigal sons upon the bounty and forbearance of their foreign brethren."

The doctor is surely in error. He states a partial truth. On the other hand, the strongest annexationists urge, in widely circulated documents, that "the natives are docile, can read and write, and are quite equal to the citizens of many places in the United States, and in no sense are a dangerous class."

These conflicting statements confuse the minds of readers, and cause them to cease reading about a subject on which there is no agreement regarding the facts. Both statements are extreme.

The census shows that there are 3,995 native owners of real estate, as against 1,610 foreign owners, including the large Portuguese population. But the census gives no values, and is misleading in that respect. The natives, according to the census, own 51.94 per cent. of the dwellings, "chiefly upon land owned in fee simple or on home-stead lots," while eight other nationalities, including the Americans, British and Germans own only 10.30 of the dwellings. Here again, the census is misleading, as the most important item of values is not given. It is no fault of the census taker. Hawaiians own 12, 100 horses, Americans own 1,704. This statement is grossly deceptive.

In suggesting the importance of avoiding conflicting statements of facts, or in suggesting that there are any facts at all, we shall, of course, be charged with uttering anti-annexation sentiments. We cannot help it. If statements regarding the natives are published, only correct statements should be made.

Both statements are, in a measure, correct, but are misleading. To explain the true situation, would at once carry us onto the talk ground. The foreign reader cannot reconcile them, because they are only "approximate truths."

In the other parts of his articles, Lyman shows his loyalty to his native land, and at the same time, asks for America that which is due to America.

## A JUBILEE HOSPITAL.

We must confess to being rather uncertain as to what the Jubilee Hospital scheme will amount. There is nothing

more needed in Honolulu in the way of philanthropy. As we said at the beginning, we do not think any elaborate plans are required. There are not many incurables, but these cannot find a home. It is not just to cast blame upon the Queen's Hospital for refusing to admit incurable patients. The wards have now a large number of chronic patients, and soon there would be no room for any other. Neither is it right to blame private householders or lodging-house keepers for unwillingness to receive incurables, for their houses would soon be empty and their means of livelihood gone. No one can stand for long the distressed coughing of a consumptive, besides the other inconveniences that the poor people cause. Therefore, a home should be provided and supported by the public, let it take what shape it will.

If the British residents will not, or cannot, see their way to begin and complete a Jubilee Memorial Hospital of this nature, let them rest in the honor of having originated the idea and join the whole community in earnest efforts to effect so noble a purpose. —Anglican Church Chronicle.

This community is generous in many ways. The demands upon its resources are great. But all property in the community is held in trust for the best uses. This is the doctrine of the Testament and of those who disbelieve in the Testament. The Pope, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the British churches all agree in this. Even Colonel Ingersoll puts himself on this platform. As this doctrine of "trusts" prevails, and its roots reach down and touch the hearts of men, the charities rise and more giving is done with the hands than with the mouth.

There is an increase of those who come here in the final despair of life; they come here to die. The care of some of these unfortunates is a part of the price we must pay for "sunlit isle" and balmy air.

It would be a graceful compliment to the rare character of the British Queen to erect a hospital and name it the "Jubilee Hospital." When the beautiful young Danish Princess landed in England to become the bride of the Prince of Wales, Tennyson sung, "we are all Danes in our welcome of thee." We, the Americans, as a branch of the English speaking race, may and should, for the hour become British, in our tribute to this "Queen of the ages." A Jubilee Hospital would best express the best thought of our times, and commemorate the virtues of one who is in command of the greatest naval armament the world has ever seen, and yet in all things shows the simplest and purest conduct of Christian life.

Moreover, let us, the Americans, remember that in the dark days, when the Tory sentiment of England worked for the breaking of the Federal blockade of the Southern ports, and the destruction of the Union, this woman, more far seeing than the statesmen who surrounded her, threw the Royal influence into the scales, and hostility to America "touched the beam." No true American can forget this kindly act.

Godfrey Rhodes was for many years closely identified with public affairs in the Islands. It was more than half a century ago that he first entered into business on Kauai, and it was only a few years later when he was elected to the Legislature. He was three times President of that body. By his death the story of the political life, and the struggle for commercial prosperity in the early days, lives in history instead of in the memory of man. He was always a friend of the Hawaiian, and he was interested in educational affairs. He was devoted to his principles and followed the dictates of his conscience in seeking to promote the best interests of the country which he adopted. In his commercial relations he was honest, in politics he was faithful to duty. All men, even his political opponents considered him a just man, and that perhaps in the highest praise.

## RACES TOMORROW.

## Preparations for Great Sport. Personnel of the Crews.

Tomorrow will be the great day among the oarsmen and the question of superiority among the crews will be settled for another year. The three clubs have had their crews at work for weeks getting ready for the event and everything.

The O. R. & L. Co. is doing everything possible to make the peninsula comfortable and pleasant for the people who go down. Yesterday there was a large force of men at work cleaning up the brush and placing the necessary benches in position so that the people may watch the races with comfort. Captain Nelson, of the U. S. S. Bennington has kindly loaned one of the launches for the use of the judges and reporters.

The judges have not yet decided whether they will act as timekeeper or whether they will perform that duty themselves. The boats in which the races will be rowed are identical having been built by the same person in Australia. The race will be entirely on merits and the best crew will win.

The course has been staked off with flags so that each crew will have a clear space. Yatchmen are requested to anchor at the end of the course and far enough makai to leave ample space for the crew having that stretch. The starting will be by men in boats, each shell being held until the starter gives the word. This course is deemed necessary owing to the high wind prevailing and the difficulty met with in securing a fair start.

Honolulu will resemble Sunday in the afternoon as the retail stores generally will close. The wholesale stores will close as usual as every one wants to see the winning crew pull over the course. C. B. Gray went around among the retail houses yesterday and secured the following names to a petition to have the stores closed between one and six p. m.

M. McInerney, Hollister & Co., Frank J. Kruger, S. Roth, J. M. W. Hobson Drug Co., per A. R. H. G. Hart, L. E. Tracy, R. A. Jacobson, E. W. Jordan, H. F. Wichman, H. W. Schmidt & Sons, Thos. G. Thrust, "The Kaka," by L. Levy, J. Nott, Hawaiian Gazette Co., Medeiros & Decker, R. F. Ehlers & Co., Orinway & Porter, Bonson, Smith & Co., Wall, Nichols Co., W. W. Diamond, Hopp & Co., Hawaiian News Co., Ltd., per J. F. Super, J. T. Waterhouse, California Feed Co., per T. J. King, Union Feed Co., per C. B. Gray, Washington Feed Co., per S. Lowden, J. S. Martin, L. B. Kerr, Lewers & Cooke, F. Sousa, Temple of Fashion, Manufacturers Shoe Co., per Love, McInerney Shoe Store, per W. McInerney, J. J. Egan, City Feed Store, N. S. Sachs.

The crews to race in the championship events at Pearl Harbor Saturday were entered with Chas. S. Crane, the secretary of the Hawaiian Rowing Association yesterday so that now, unless there happens to be some accident, they will remain as they are. The first race will start sharply at 4:15 p. m. on the Pearl Harbor course and people wishing to be present can take either the train leaving the O. R. & L. depot at 1:45 p. m. or the one at 3:15. Trains will return immediately after the events so that people may get back into town again in good time for anything may happen to take place in the evening. The officials of the day will be C. B. Wilson, Wm. McInerney and H. M. Whitney, Jr. Following are the crews that have been arranged:

## HEALANI.

Senior Crew—F. R. Damon, weight 140, bow; H. Williams, 130, No. 2; James Spencer, 150, No. 3; J. W. Lloyd, 145, stroke; N. Lansing, coxswain.

Junior Crew—B. W. Atkinson, weight 140, bow; John Waterhouse, 130, No. 2; C. C. Rhodes, 150, No. 3; C. H. Tracy, 150, stroke; N. Lansing, coxswain.

## LEILANI.

Senior Crew—S. R. P. Taylor, stroke; J. Kalaniana'ole, No. 2; J. Lane, No. 3; Chris Willis, bow; Ollie Lucas, coxswain.

Junior Crew—D. Kawasaka, stroke; William Kealoha, No. 2; Joe Conrad, No. 3; Sam Woods, bow; Ollie Lucas, coxswain.

## MYRTLE.

Senior Crew—O. Sorenson, weight 125, stroke; L. Scott, 140, No. 2; P. Lishman, 150, No. 3; W. Crozier, 150, bow; A. A. Wilder, coxswain.

Junior Crew—W. Lyle, weight 140, stroke; W. Damon, 130, No. 2; Charles Crane, 140, No. 3; Sam Johnson, 125, bow; A. A. Wilder, coxswain.

## Good Blood

Blood is essential to health. Every nook and corner of the system is reached by the blood, and on its quality the condition of every organ depends. Good blood means strong nerves, good digestion, robust health. Impure blood means scrofula, dyspepsia, rheumatism, catarrh or other diseases. The surest way to have good blood is to take Hood's

## Blood

Sarsaparilla. This medicine purifies, vitalizes, and enriches the blood, and sends the elements of health and strength to every nerve, organ and tissue. It creates a good appetite, gives refreshing sleep and cures that tired feeling. It is because of its great power to purify the blood that

## From

Hood's Sarsaparilla has accomplished so many wonderful cures. It makes the blood pure, drives out the germs of disease. Thousands today enjoy good health as the natural result of taking

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1. Hood's Pills. Do not purge, pain or grip. All druggists, 50c.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.



## SCHOOL MATTERS

Gen. W. Smith is Member of  
Education Board.

ENTERS IMMEDIATELY INTO WORK

Prof. Scott Makes Two  
Good Requests.

New Teachers for High School.  
German and French Will  
Now Delight Pupils.

The regular weekly session of the Commissioners of Education was held yesterday afternoon, with the following present: President Cooper, Mrs. Jordan, H. S. Townsend, T. H. Gibson, Professor Alexander, W. A. Bowen and George W. Smith, the last named being the Commissioner appointed to office yesterday, to fill a vacancy that has long been in existence. Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

President Cooper announced the appointment by President Dole of George W. Smith as a Commissioner of Education.

Principal Scott of the High School called in on the Board to make the following suggestions:

1. That another teacher be appointed to the grammar grades in the High School. There are now some 150 pupils in the three grammar grades and more are expected. At present it is impossible to seat them for instruction to the best advantage. This would simplify the matter of grades. Another could be introduced between the fifth and sixth, taking the highest of the former and the lowest of the latter to form this.

2. That German and French be introduced into the High School. A diploma should not be granted to graduates who do not take one other language besides English. This teaching of either German or French has been estimated all over the United States. There is at present a lady in the city who teaches both the languages—very equally as well as the other—and her services can be obtained by the Board. These periods a day of three-quarters of an hour each would be all necessary at present.

Mr. Townsend made the following report before the Commissioners:

"The Minister of Public Instruction, Sir—I beg to report that on the 1st inst. Mr. J. L. Dumas resigned his position as principal of the Honolulu Normal School, and on the same day Mrs. Dumas declined the position offered her as teacher in the Practice School. As it was impossible to secure a meeting of the Commissioners and an action to fill these positions was urgently needed, I took such action, and now ask that it be approved. I appointed Mr. Edgar Wood to be principal of the Normal School and Mrs. A. E. Turner to be teacher in the Practice School. I also appointed Dr. Herbert Wood as a temporary teacher in the position left vacant by the resignation of Edgar Wood and authorized Mr. M. Scott to send to President Martin Kellogg of the University of California to select and send us the best person he could find for a permanent incumbent of this position. I regretted the necessity of this last step, but Dr. Wood will not consent to hold the position for a longer time than one month, and a steamer was going to the Coast before the Commissioners could act upon the matter. And it is probably well known that we have no suitable person available for this special work. All appointments were made expressly subject to the approval of the Commissioners." The letters on the matter are copied in the letter book of the Inspector-General of Schools, pages 292-294. Respectfully submitted,

"HENRY S. TOWNSEND."

A letter from a lady, stating that she had removed her children from a certain Government school of the city, because she had come to the conclusion that there were too many Chinese pupils attending, was read. In it the lady said that she believed the Chinese should go to the schools specially designed for their instruction. The matter was laid aside without being considered as the same thing had been discussed before.

President Cooper brought up the matter which had been introduced early in the session by Professor Scott. The Commissioners seemed to be in favor of the requests made.

Mr. Bowen then moved that another room be introduced in the High School, and that Miss Cartwright, a recently arrived Normal School teacher from the States and a lady very highly spoken of by Professor Scott, President Cooper and the Commissioners, be appointed to teach in that room. Unanimously carried.

Mrs. Jordan then moved that Mrs. Bowen be appointed teacher in German and French in the High School. This was also carried unanimously. President Cooper stating that he believed Professor Scott's suggestion to be a move in the right direction.

Mr. Bowen said that he had received a communication from Mr. Rosecrans of Lathrop, explaining the effect that the little attention on the matter of purchasing a new printing plant had had, even upon some of the people who had already subscribed. These seemed to have the impression that he had been deceived, and altogether, the matter was not very clear in their minds. Mr. Bowen asked if something could not be done to set the matter right. The idea of course should be removed.

Mr. Bowen then addressed the following question to Mr. Townsend:

"Do you, Mr. Inspector-General, believe in the principle of home work; that is to say, work that pupils are given to take home with them and prepare?"

Mr. Townsend: "For the young ones, no; for the older, yes. I would characterize the former as being those up to 10 years of age."

President Cooper: "I do not object to home work, provided the children are sent home with some tangible idea of what they are expected to do. I have had experience with my own children along this line and have seen the time when they came home without the wildest idea of what it was intended they should do. That is what I object to in home work."

The subject of Normal School was brought up by Mr. Bowen, but laid aside for future consideration.

A communication from Miss Akima of Niihau, asking that she be granted permission to teach a private school to be composed of a few of her relatives. No action taken.

Miss Myra Ward was appointed to a position as teacher in one of the Government schools at a salary stated.

Mrs. Jordan was appointed to serve on the Teachers' Committee.

The salary of Miss Horner, principal of Kakaia School, was raised \$45 a year.

Board adjourned at 4:30 p. m.

## GODFREY RHODES

Died Wednesday Morning After  
Short Illness.

Three Times President of Legislature—Settled Here 60  
Years Ago.

Hon. Godfrey Rhodes, three times President of the Legislature, died at his residence, Nimitz street, at 1:30 o'clock Wednesday morning, the result of old age. The immediate cause of his death was blood poisoning.

The deceased left his home in England when 20 years old, on the steamer's Bay Company's bark Columbia, bound for the company's station on the Columbia River. En route the vessel stopped here, and Mr. Rhodes had an opportunity to study the conditions and the customs of the natives. Occupying the voyage to the Columbia, Mr. Rhodes carried with him pleasant recollections of the islands and determined to return. Owing to an accident to the mate of the Columbia, the deceased was given the position and three years later he was in command of the steamer Tully, and it was in this vessel that he sailed from here in 1837 with a lot of North American Indians, who had dropped off here from the sailing vessel. After reaching the Northwest safely he went to Monterey, Cal., where he met John Coffin Jones, formerly Consul at this port, and took him to Aqueduct in the Valley, afterwards returning to Honolulu.

In the latter part of the '40's Mr. Rhodes settled on Kauai and began the cultivation of coffee and produce. When the mining excitement broke out in California there was a great demand for produce, and in the early '50's he shipped his coffee crop to San Francisco, only to learn that the miners had been supplied from other sources. Owing to the heavy rains, Mr. Rhodes abandoned his coffee plantation in 1852. While on Kauai he was elected to the Legislature and served many consecutive terms and was three times elected President of that body.

Mr. Rhodes retired from public life in 1884, owing to failing health, and returned to California, remaining there until 1887, when he returned for a visit, and at that time was invited to sit with the late John S. Walker, the then President of the Legislature, at one of the daily sessions of that body. He was a caller at the palace the night Kamehameha III. died and was present, also, at the death-bed of Kamehameha in San Francisco. He returned to Honolulu last year to remain permanently.

The deceased was at one time largely interested in coffee, but never invested in sugar. He was a staunch friend of the natives, and was highly respected by them. When Liliuokalani ascended to the throne she appointed him a member of the Privy Council. He was married to Nancy Chapman January 24, 1832, and leaves a widow and one child.

Besides his immediate family, which consists of his widow, one child and the sister-in-law, Miss Chapman, the deceased leaves a large circle of family connections here and abroad. Mrs. Thomas Brown, mother of Mrs. Alexander Mackintosh and Cecil Godfrey and Frank Brown, is his sister. Another sister, Mrs. von Plunier, resides with her daughter, Mrs. Captain Chamberlain, at Devonport, England. Judge C. W. Hart of Wakefield and Ludovick Hart, a resident of Australia, are his half-brothers; Mrs. Dr. D. D. Campbell and Miss Pauline Rhodes, on Kauai, and Mrs. Richard Jackson of Victoria are nieces. Mrs. Rhodes and Alexander St. Martin Mackintosh were at his bedside when Mr. Rhodes expired.

The funeral took place from the Catholic Cathedral at 2:30 p. m. the Bishop of Papeete, officiating. As the body was brought into the church the organist played a dirge. In the church were some hundred people, friends of the deceased, who knew him to be a noble and upright man, ready at all times to perform the duty set before him to do. The services ended, the body was taken to the hearse and then to the Catholic Cemetery, Kilauea street, for interment. An escort of 14 police officers, under Captain Farnsworth, marched at either side of the hearse. The pall-bearers were: President Dole, W. O. Smith, T. Bain Walker, J. I. Dowsett, Henry Waterhouse, W. F. Allen, J. A. Cummings, J. O. Carter and A. T. Ackison. The floral tributes from friends were numerous and beautiful. The Hawaiian Band, under the leadership of Professor Berger, played appropriate music at the grave.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

Mrs. Gunn will soon start her dancing classes again.

Judge A. W. Carter returned from the Coast on the Oahu yesterday.

Prof. Koehle is not expected back from the States for two months yet.

Geo. W. Smith took his oath of office as Commissioner of Education yesterday.

Photo albums, paintings of island scenery and art goods of all kinds at King Bros.

The Hawaiian Band will be present at the Pearl Harbor championship races Saturday.

Senator Morgan did not come on the Oahu. He is expected on the Australia, due here on the 14th.

The California Fruit Market (P. G. Camarinos & Co.) is prepared to purchase island produce of all kinds, fruits, poultry, etc., in any quantity.

Any person having a copy, for sale, of Fremont's work on the Polynesian races will please communicate with the business manager of the Advertiser.

The funeral of the late John T. Cunningham yesterday afternoon was largely attended. Many employees of the Honolulu Iron Works were present.

Choice building lots at Kapihulu, just above Kapihulu Park, are offered for sale at \$50 each, in weekly payments of \$1, by S. W. Phillips at W. C. Aho's office.

E. O. Hall & Son expect a big list of bicycles on the Australia next week. Place your order before the steamer arrives. Single wheels and tandems for rent for any length of time.

Mrs. J. L. Richardson, her daughter, Miss Ivy, and niece, Miss Mattie, came down on the Kilauea yesterday. The two young ladies will leave soon for the States to attend college.

The wedding of Dr. Geo. H. Reid and Miss Bernice Hanson, will take place on the evening of Tuesday, September 14th, in St. Andrew's Cathedral. Rev. Alex. Mackintosh will perform the ceremony.

The Naniwa took away with her yesterday Mr. Suzuki of the Todoroki Chobo, Mr. Sakai of the Mei Nishi Shinbun, Mr. Nishi of the Jiji Shimpo. These gentlemen came here on this vessel on May 1st last.

One of the attractions on a King street car coming in from Waikiki last evening at 7:10 was a Chinaman on the back platform dashed on either side with a kerosene tin filled with kerosene.

Dr. Wood showed to the members of the Board of Health yesterday some pictures of bones of the arm and hand, taken by the X-ray at the Queen's Hospital, in a Japanese. One showed a complete fracture of one of the bones of the arm and another a displacement of bones.

In the matter of right-of-way claimed by the O. R. & L. Co. through the property of the Holt estate at Mahala, the arbitrators will be: For the O. R. & L. Co., J. L. McCandless; for the Holt estate, J. A. Campbell; and these two have chosen J. A. Magoon to complete the board.

Allan Herbert, the Acting Commissioner of Agriculture, has decided to show to the people contemplating living on the islands what beautiful homes they could find in the various valleys that form a belt around Honolulu. Articles regarding habitable sites, extent of territory and facilities will appear in this paper from time to time.

On Saturday night some of the members of the Board of Health went out to the Quarantine Station to inspect the electric light plant recently put in. They expressed themselves as being very highly pleased with the work of Superintendent Cassidy, who put in the plant and wired the place. Outside of the cost of the plant nothing has been spent.

AT NINE THIS MORNING.

Treaty of Annexation to be Signed in Senate Chamber.

One of the great events in the history of the Hawaiian Islands will occur in the Senate Chamber at 9 o'clock this morning, when the Executive will sign the Hawaiian treaty of annexation to the United States. What public recognition will be made of it depends upon the business men, whose interests, moral and material, will be benefited by it.

Some will be provided for the large crowd expected, and Frank Dwyer of the Dwyer Photographic Company will make photographs of the officials of the Government who may take part.

LAND AND SEA MAY LIE BETWEEN YOU AND

Chicago, U. S. A.

No matter where you live, we can deliver to you cheaper than you can buy anywhere else in the world. Clothing, Shoes, Dry Goods, Watches, Jewelry, Stationery, Books, Maps, Bicycles, Hardware, Tools, Gun, Ammunition, Bicycles, Agricultural Implements, Vehicles of all kinds, Furniture, Books on every subject.

To introduce to you our immense facilities we will send free of charge to you or any other design resident our "Buyers' Guide," a 32 page book, you may have free of charge, and we will send you a list of all our goods, prices and descriptions, in order to enable you to make up your mind as to what you want to buy, and we will deliver it to you at your address and we will do the rest.

Montgomery Ward & Co.

101 to 103 Michigan Ave. Chicago, U.S.A.

Awarded  
Highest Honors—World's Fair.  
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR.  
PRICE'S  
CREAM  
BAKING  
POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy.

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO.,

Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

and the Senators. This was decided upon late last night, in view of the importance of the event, and Mr. Dwyer's kind offer submitted to the Senate on Wednesday.

Church Organs.

The pipe organ in St. Andrew's Cathedral is undergoing a cleaning and repairing by J. W. Bergstrom. It will take about 10 days to complete the work. Mr. Bergstrom has just finished repairs on the Kawaiahae Church organ, and when he completes the work at St. Andrew's he will tackle the large instrument in Kamaekapili Church. The organ in St. Andrew's will not be used at next Sunday's services.

In Shallow Water.

When the Naniwa steamed out of the harbor yesterday she swung over to one side of the channel and scraped a number of barnacles off on the mud. Getting free from her dangerous position, she made a second start and bumped twice before she got out into deep water. A pilot was on the wharf and offered his services to Captain Kuroki before the vessel left her moorings, but they were declined.

A CURE FOR BILIOUS COLIC.

RESOURCE, Screen Co. Ga.—I have been subject to attacks of bilious colic for several years. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is the only sure relief. It acts like a charm. One dose of it gives relief when all other remedies fail.—G. D. SHARP. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

DETROIT

JEWEL

STOVES

WE are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil; 1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.

CITY JEWEL RANGE.

2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MODERN JEWEL STOVE.

3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

Pacific Well Boring Co.

(LIMITED.)

PLANTATION AND LAND OWNERS, MERCHANTS and others who contemplate boring wells, will serve their own interests by consulting the above Company.

Estimates furnished. Charges strictly moderate. Faithful work guaranteed. Tel. 665. P. O. Box 474.

HENRY H. GOAL. EDWARD POLLITZ.

Members Stock and Bond Exchange

EDWARD POLLITZ & COMPANY

COMMISSION BROKERS AND DEALERS IN INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Particular attention given to purchase and sale of Hawaiian sugar, stock and bonds.

Eastern and Foreign Stock and Bonds.

464 California St. - San Francisco, Cal.

W. W. DIMOND

HONOLULU.

## LEWIS &amp; CO.

Lewis & Co.

Have never had greater variety no better quality of fine foods for the every day table and for dinner giving than now.

The world pays tribute to the aesthetic tastes of the dwellers of Hawaii through this store.

The price of a thing is generally what it is worth, competition requires that; the higher the price, the better the quality as a rule; price doesn't always guarantee quality, the reputation of the seller counts.

Send for our catalogue and see what we can sell you.

For instance our Lewis Hams and Bacon.

We guarantee our prices as low as the lowest and quality the best. Island orders solicited. Country customers are assured of paying the same prices as those resident in the city of Honolulu.

Intelligent and appreciative persons will refuse substitutes, when they can buy the original.

Tea is an article which is daily consumed by millions.

Success in tea brewing can only be assured by using Lewis' Own importations of Ceylon-India, China and Japan Teas.

Send for our catalogue. Mailed FREE on application.

LEWIS & CO.

GROCERS. Fort Street, Honolulu

★

THE REGINA MUSIC BOX

ALL THE FAMILY ENJOYS IT

Plays your own selection of tunes. Over 1,000 tunes to select from.

THE BEST MUSIC BOX MADE.

We have just received a new invoice of the several styles. Write for Catalogue and prices.

Wall, Nichols Company

SOLE AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every tinkering to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

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## H. Hackfeld &amp; Co.

Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron bark "Paul Isenberg" and "J. C. Plunger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment

—OF—

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Gingham, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Pickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF

Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,

IN THE LATEST STYLES.

A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Cravats, Etc.

A FINE SELECTION OF

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT.

Shirts, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Molekins, Meltons, Serge, Kammeris, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reclining and Sleigh Seats, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc.

American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Canned Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages.

Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burials, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing Plates, Square and Arch Firebricks.

Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates.

Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks, Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Brand, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at the Lowest Prices by

H. HACKFELD & CO.

W. H. RICE,

Stock Raiser

AND DEALER IN

Live Stock.

—BREEDER OF—

Fine Horses and Cattle

Well-bred Fresh Milch Cows, Young Sussex Bulls, Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses, California and Hawaiian Mules

FOR SALE.

Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring single, double or four-in-hand Teams or Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livery Stable.

All communications to be addressed—

W. H. RICE,







## PERSONAL AND PECULIAR.

From 1837 to 1897 the population of London has increased from 1,700,000 to 5,000,000.

It is estimated that the death-rate of the world is 37 a minute, and the birth-rate 70 a minute.

Booksellers of British Columbia are passing resolutions in opposition to the new Canadian tariff.

No fewer than 7,000 people in Paris are employed in the preparation of human hair for the market.

A man's heart beats 81 times a minute when he is standing, 71 times when sitting and 66 when lying.

The San Francisco Board of Health has ordered the carpet-beating establishments out of the city.

The great diamond mines of South Africa have yielded in the last 20 years 175,000,000 worth of diamonds.

It is estimated by competent authorities that 620,000 tons of water tumble over Niagara every minute, day and night.

A new section is to be opened in the Imperial Tokyo University, for the training of diplomatic and consular officers.

The value of the cattle in Western America is estimated at \$2,000,000,000, or five times that of all the cattle in Australia.

The brewers of Great Britain consume annually about 70,000 tons of sugar in the manufacture of beer and malt liquors.

Of the 35 Sultans who have ruled the Ottoman Empire since the conquest of Constantinople by the Turks, 34 have died violent deaths.

The Massachusetts Legislature has passed a bill fining persons who attend fake charity shows or alleged sacred concerts on Sunday.

Prince Bismarck is planning his own tomb. He proposes to build a family mausoleum and chapel in the grounds of his favorite home, Friedrichsruhe.

Sir John Lubbock, who has been considering the ant and its ways for many years, has ascertained that these active insects may live to the age of 15 years.

The International Cotton Manufacturing Company has built a 40,000-spindle cotton mill in Pootung, China. Mr. E. A. Probst is chairman of the concern.

The largest mass of pure rock salt in the world lies under the province of Galicia, Hungary. It is known to be 550 miles long, 20 broad and 250 feet in thickness.

Since the beginning of this century no less than 52 volcanic islands have risen out of the sea. Nineteen of that number have since disappeared, and 10 are now inhabited.

A man will die for want of air in five minutes, for want of sleep in 10 days, for want of water in a week, and for want of food at varying periods, dependent on circumstances.

A civil engineer, mechanical engineer or architect in the employ of the German railways must, on an average, wait until he is 35 or 40 years old before his position is permanent.

During one week recently, 14 steamers landed cattle, sheep and fresh beef at Liverpool from American and Canadian ports, bringing a total supply of 5,712 cattle, 3,691 sheep and 19,490 quarters of beef.

The largest creamery in the world is said to be near St. Albans, Vt. Twelve thousand cows, owned by 700 farmers, supply it with cream, and the average daily product is 10,000 pounds, or five tons of butter.

## GREAT BRITAIN'S EXPANSION.

The New Zealand Herald publishes the following statistics illustrating the expansion of the British Empire: In 1840 the tonnage entered and cleared at ports of the United Kingdom was 5,439,567 tons; in 1890 it was 74,283,569. The exports amounted to 551,000,000 in 1840; in 1890 to 2,263,000,000. So far as shipping is concerned, the growth in registered tonnage comes almost entirely from the increased use of steam: the sailing vessels in 1840 and 1890 totalling between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 tons, while steam has gone up from 87,000 tons to 5,042,517.

The Budget of Victoria, among the Australian Colonies, now balances a revenue and expenditure rising above \$9,000,000. In 1851 the corresponding figure was only \$400,000. New South Wales shows a similar contrast; but Queensland, which budgets for between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000 now, only started in 1860 with \$178,000. The West Indies, which in 1851 had a revenue of \$510,284, now shows \$1,762,861; Canada, from \$2,000,000 in 1860, reached \$8,500,000 in 1890; and Cape Colony, which now shows its \$4,000,000 of revenue, stood in 1851 at \$234,000. Meanwhile the colonial public debt has been increasing, though the national debt at home has been so largely reduced. In 1851 Great Britain's colonial debt was only some \$5,000,000. In 1890 it had reached the enormous sum of \$280,000,000.

## NOT A LEAP YEAR.

The year 1900 is not a leap year, because, although divisible by four, it is not divisible by 400. The year 2000 will be leap year, although it is a century year, because it is divisible by 400. The arbitrary exception thus made in the case of century years makes the Gregorian calendar year correspond with the solar year.—Exchange.

Owing to over-crowding and bad ventilation, the air of a school room is often close and impure, and teachers and pupils frequently suffer from lung and throat troubles. To all such we would say, try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For coughs, colds, weak lungs and bronchial troubles no other remedy can compare with it. Says A. C. Freed, Superintendent of Schools, Prairie Depot, Ohio: "Having some knowledge of the efficacy of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, I have no hesitation in recommending it to all who suffer from coughs, lung troubles, etc." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

## ECZEMA

Most Torturing, Disfiguring, Humiliating

Of itching, burning, bleeding, scaly skin and scalp humours, is instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, followed by a full dose of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood purifiers and humour cures.

## Cuticura

REMEDIES speedily, permanently, and economically cure Eczema, when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBURY & SONS, London. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

"How to Cure Every Skin and Blood Humour," post free.

**BAD COMPLEXIONS** Purified and Beautified by CUTICURA SOAP.

## ROBERT CATTON.

212 Queen Street, Honolulu.

## AGENT FOR

THE MURRELLS, WATSON & YARYAN CO., Ltd.

Sugar Machinery.

WATSON, LAIDLAW & CO.

Centrifugals and Cream Separators.

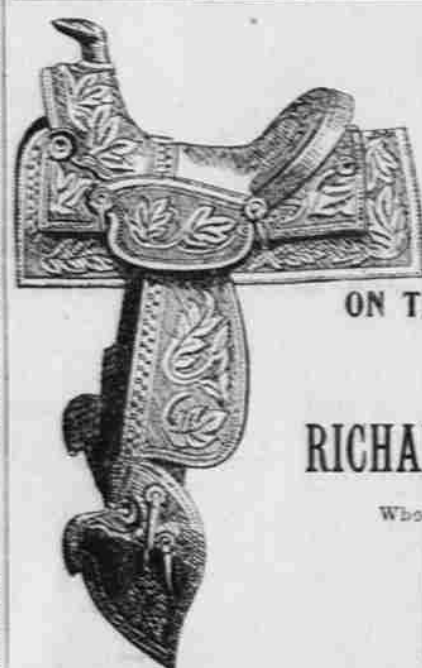
JOHN FOWLER & CO. (LEEDS), Ltd.

Steam Ploughs and Portable Railway.

THE RISDON IRON WORKS.....General Engineering.

MARCUS MASON & CO., Coffee and Rice Machinery.

J. HARRISON CARTER.....Disintegrators.



For Prices

ON THE ORIGINAL OF THIS SADDLE

—SEND TO—

RICHARDS & SCHOEN,

Who also carry the Most Complete line of

Harness and Saddlery

On the Islands. Mail or Telephone Orders receive prompt attention.

Only skilled labor is employed in the manufacture of our goods.

## Richards &amp; Schoen

—HILO, HAWAII—

G. N. WILCOX, President.

J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.

E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer.

T. MAY, Auditor.

## Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

—POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467—

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

## Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—

PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,

NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,

SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.

All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.

For further particulars apply to

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager



**Vapo-Resolene** Cures while you Sleep

Whooping Cough, Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Colds.

Cresolene when vaporized in the sick room will give immediate relief. Its curative powers are wonderful, at the same time preventing the spread of contagious diseases by acting as a powerful disinfectant, harmless to the youngest child. Sold by druggists. Valuable booklet free.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., HONOLULU, M. I. Agents.



WE KEEP DIFFERENT STYLES AND SIZES OF

## WATER FILTERS

But if you want your family to drink water that is

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Please notice that

Raw Water

Is an Aquarium:

Boiled Water

Is a Graveyard:

Distilled Water

Is PURITY ONLY.

This you can have by using our

## Family Water Condenser.

For use also in PLANTATION LABORATORIES: All you have to do is to put the apparatus over a kerosene or kitchen stove, and catch the drippings.



We can also furnish you with best quality of

Ice Chests, Refrigerators, Ice Cream Freezers

Call at the

Household Supply Dept.

—OF—



## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:

Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents Canadian-Australian S.S. Line Canadian Pacific Railway.

## INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS FOR

FIRE, LIFE and MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Co

Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds, \$3,975,000

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

MARINE INSURANCE CO., Ltd.,

Of Liverpool for MARINE.

Capital - - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1896,

£12,954,532.

1- Authorized Capital—£3,000,000

Subscribed - - - 2,750,000

Paid up Capital - - - 687,500 0 0

2- Fire Funds - - - 2,600,590 13 0

3- Life and Annuity Funds - - - 9,000,155 2 8

£12,954,532 14 8

Revenue Fire Branch - - - 1,077,028 17 9

Revenue Life and Annuity - - - 1,404,207 9 11

Branches - - - 4,081,130 7 8

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.,

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Gnl. Agts.

CASTLE & COOKE LTD. IMPORTERS

LIFE AND FIRE

INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co

OF BOSTON.

Elmo Fire Insurance Company

OF HARTFORD.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks - - - 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies - - - 101,650,000

Total reichsmarks - - - 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks - - - 8,500,000

Capital their reinsurance companies - - - 35,000,000

Total reichsmarks - - - 43,500,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss of damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

J. S. WALKER,

General Agent the Hawaiian Islands.

Royal Insurance Company,

Alliance Assurance Company, Alliance Marine and General Insurance Company.

WILHELMA OF MADDEBURG

INSURANCE COMPANY.

San Life Insurance Company of Canada.

Scottish Union and National Union.

Room 12, Spreckels' Block, Honolulu, H. I.

## New Goods

—FOR—

## Warm Weather!

While in San Francisco we made extensive purchases of new goods suitable for warm weather and we secured them at low prices. Some of these lines have already arrived and we are offering them at prices which should win your patronage to us if we have not already had it.

Fancy Swiss, Organdies

—AND—

Muslin Dress Goods

From 10 cents to 30 cents per yard. Never sold here before at less than 25 per cent. above this.

## EQUIPOISE WAISTS!

The only garment which keeps the form perfect and the health as nature ordained. These waists are now worn by many of the best dressed ladies of Honolulu. Marseilles spreads, new design, from \$2.50 to \$12. New linings for organdies just received.

## B. F. Ehlers &amp; Co.

WAVERLEY BLOCK.



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Plovers, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 20 miles.

Electric Power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Cables and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

## CONSOLIDATED

SODA WATER WORKS CO.

(Limited.)

Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts.

Hollister & Co.

—AGENTS—

## G. HUSTACE.

Wholesale and Retail Grocer

312 KING ST. TEL. 119.

Fancy, Plantation and Ship Stores Supplied on Short Notice.

New goods by every steamer. Orders from the other Islands faithfully executed.



## TREATY RATIFIED

(Continued from First Page.)

It one of the statements so often made in the opposition press and the one which our friends have so strenuously denied in our behalf.

Senator McCandless said he thought the report referred to events prior to 1892 and he did not want a word or a letter changed.

Senator Baldwin: "I would like to say that the remarks made by the committee and referred to by the Minister of Finance are no reflection upon this Government. Things have been getting worse here on the islands for the past few years and that is what has made me an annexationist. I think this is understood across the water. I wish to say here, publicly, that up to the time the five commissioners went abroad, I believed in the autonomy of the Government though it was thought I was an annexationist, because some of my friends were. But this was not the case; at the mass meeting in 1893, I expressed my views and asked that the Queen be given another chance. I saw then that the views of the people in that meeting were not in accord with mine and I withdrew. I have never been a rabid annexationist but I firmly believe it is best for us to have the strong arm of the United States over us. The people of the islands are not intended as a reflection upon this Government." Senator Baldwin then referred to the trouble of 1887 and spoke of the changes made in the original treaty expressing himself favorably upon them.

Minister Smith said: Mr. President.—In considering a subject of such serious and solemn import, it is a matter for consideration that the people of these islands have been approached with so much deliberation. For more than 40 years the proposition of annexing these islands from time to time has been presented to the people of these islands and to the people of the United States. With the progress of events the fact that annexation to the United States was the destiny of these islands has become more and more manifest.

Under the monarchy for many years Government was maintained by the influence and effort of the intelligent people of the community. As the time passed the conviction grew that eventually these islands would have to come under some foreign power. There were many causes which led to this conviction—the decrease of the Hawaiian race, the coming in of people from foreign lands, the weakness of the Government and changes which were occurring—all contributed to this result.

Early in the consideration of this subject it was conceded that when it should become necessary for these islands to come under a foreign power that the United States of America was the country to which we would have to look. The civilized institutions of the country had been established mainly under the fostering care of the United States. The United States, by its moral and material assistance, had developed the industries of the country and protected the stability of the Government. For every reason it was apparent that when the time should come for passing under the protection of a foreign power it would be to the United States we should have to appeal and to no other.

The intelligent element in the community which supported the monarchy is the same element which now leads in seeking annexation to the United States. For many years, at great personal sacrifice of effort, time and means, the intelligent men and women of the community did in their power to maintain good government and preserve the monarchy and the independence of the country. Those of us who were here before and others who had resided here for many years and many of those who came later earnestly desired that the independence of the country should be maintained.

It was equally the desire of the United States that such independence should be maintained. A proposition for annexation was made to the United States by the chiefs of these islands early in the 19th century and at various times thereafter the subject was suggested for consideration. But the United States pursued the policy which it had established and did not wish it could to promote the prosperity of the islands. At the same time it recognized that eventually the natural course of events, the islands would have to come under their control.

In 1893 the treaty of reciprocity was granted for the purpose of fostering American interests in these islands. That purpose has been accomplished, and the interests of the United States have become essentially American. And now, in the progress of events, the time has come when we must look to that great country for the protection which has been so long anticipated.

Many causes have contributed to this result. The change which has taken place in this ocean, the marvelous developments of the great colonies to the south of us, in the United States and Pacific Coast America and Canada, have produced results of great import to the future of these islands. The commerce of the Pacific is progressing with tremendous strides, and the importance of these islands in its relations to the great powers of the world has increased the difficulty of maintaining our independence.

It is a matter of regret, of deep regret, that the permanent independence of these islands cannot be preserved, but to those who are acquainted with the history of the past, and have shared in the burden of striving to maintain that independence, there has come an abiding conviction that it is for the best interests of this country, its interests and of the native Hawaiians that we should come under the protection of that great country, which has done so much for our welfare in the past. The community arrived slowly at this conviction. For many years before 1893, ceaseless effort was made in the legislature and in the public mind to maintain the principles of progressive, civilized government. The obstacles were great, and the tendencies to retrogression became revolutionary in their character. As a culmination of a long history of events, the intelligent portion of the community of Honolulu, on the 21st day of June, 1893, arose as one man, regardless of nationality or race, assembled at a public meeting and deliberated on the demands which resulted in the promulgation of a new Constitution. Promises and assurances were made on that part of the Sovereign and his advisers that the provisions of the Constitution would be observed, and it was hoped that a new era had dawned on Hawaii; but almost immediately thereafter the same spirit of retrogression and departure from the principles of constitutional government became manifest. From this time on during the remainder of the reign of the King and during the reign of his successor, the late Queen, a course was pursued which hastened the end of monarchical government in these islands. Great effort was made by those who had the true interests of the country at heart to stay the downward course of affairs. In the Legislature of 1892, which lasted for eight months, there was a prolonged and earnest struggle to check the disastrous tendencies. After voting out minority after minority, finally the Queen was compelled to ask responsible and able men in the community to form a Cabinet. And it was then hoped that good government could once more be maintained. But we all know the result, and how it was the intelligent and responsible portion of the community, with righteous indignation, arose and established the new Government.

Those who established the Provisional Government and later the Republic of Hawaii, were prompted by sentiments of the highest patriotism, and in view of the history of the past, were persuaded that

lasting peace and prosperity could only be achieved by help from without. The Government was established upon the definite policy of seeking annexation to the United States, and it is that policy which has ever since been consistently pursued.

While at the time it was a matter of great disappointment that the treaty of annexation submitted by President Harrison to the United States Senate was withdrawn before action was taken upon it, I think that we can truly say, in the light of subsequent events that it has been well for this country that the delay has occurred. During the four years and a half that have passed since that treaty was proposed, this community has demonstrated that it is capable of maintaining and sustaining good government. Some of our experiences have been bitter. There have been times of great difficulty and of peril, but the experience has been an education of the greatest value to the whole community. And it has demonstrated to the people of the United States that we are capable of maintaining local government.

Among the objections raised at the time that the annexation of Cuba to the United States was urged that that country was neither self-governing nor self-supporting. In answer to the proposition of those who have favored the annexation of Cuba is the United States, it has been urged that the Government and institutions of Cuba were foreign to those of the United States. But the principles of the Government and institutions of Hawaii are not only foreign to those of the United States, but they are built upon the same principles and developed on the same lines.

As to the details of the provisions of the proposed treaty of annexation, I think there is but little to be said. They have been carefully considered, and we are familiar with them. In entering upon this treaty, our position is different from that in which we would be if we were negotiating a treaty for ordinary political or commercial purposes, with a country which might become hostile to us. When we are once annexed we become a part of that great country, whose aim and pride it is to protect its citizens and promote their welfare. It will be just as important for the Government of the United States to seek to advance the interests of Hawaii and its people as of any other part of its territory. It will be dealing with its own.

Before closing, Mr. President, I wish to speak of the attitude of the native Hawaiians since the overthrow of the monarchy. While there have been some who have been opposed to the new form of government, and while many have been in doubt in regard to the wisdom of annexation, the conduct of the Hawaiians as a people, under the new and trying circumstances redounds to their credit and honor. And when strength and courage are added as a result of union with that great country enterprises are developed and the principles of American civilization have full sway, the Hawaiian will find that the change has brought great benefits to him and his country.

One word more. I desire to express acknowledgment of the important services which our representatives at Washington have rendered to this country in accomplishing the treaty which we now have before us.

Following Minister Smith, Minister of Foreign Affairs Cooper said:

The first thoughts bearing upon the question of annexation to the United States were probably those of sentiment. This was continued until 1893 when it became, under force of circumstances, the announced policy of the Provisional Government. I venture to say that it never occurred to those who were called upon to provide for a Government to succeed the monarchy to attempt to establish a permanent form of government in this country. When the monarchy fell, it was a signal that independent government in this country was at an end.

What I can say to this country I had no idea that annexation would be reached in the near future. I expected to live under the Government as I found it at the time and certainly there was no more loyal subject than myself. It was only when it became a matter of political necessity that I was drawn into all in the Government of the country that I allowed myself to become an advocate of the policy of annexation. I stand firmly from the standpoint of an Hawaiian. I have never allowed my interests as an American to interfere with what appeared to me to be for the best of all who compose this community.

In 1893 the Government was disappointed in its efforts to obtain annexation. The formation of the Republic was a matter of necessity. It became apparent when President Cleveland withdrew the treaty of annexation from the Senate that the favorable action would be taken during his term of office, and it was deemed wise that the country should be organized for the conduct of the business of the country until negotiations might be renewed.

There was no thought among those who were entrusted with framing the Constitution of the Republic that they were setting up a permanent form of government for this country. This is evidenced by the clause in the Constitution authorizing the President to negotiate a treaty of annexation. I do not believe that the four years and a half of successful government would have been possible if it had been the policy of those who were at the head of the Government to attempt to maintain it in its present form. It was only a temporary measure, and the policy of annexation was still the foundation-stone of the Republic.

I believe it for the best interests of the entire community that annexation should be accomplished. I shall not look with a feeling of gratification to see the Hawaiian flag hauled down and supported by the flag of the United States, but I regard it as I always have, the result of a political necessity.

In all my dealings with the Hawaiian people as an official I have endeavored to act for their best interests and that is my justification for supporting the present treaty.

The treaty as presented to you is somewhat changed from that of 1893, but the changes are much more favorable to the country than the original one. I do not discuss the changes, as they have been touched upon by those who have spoken before me.

If you ratify the action of the President today there is but one further step to be taken, and that is the ratification of the treaty by the Senate of the United States; that being done, the whole matter is accomplished.

Senator Brown: "The Minister of Finance is wrong; no form of government, monarchical or republican can thrive under that flag and for that reason, I say, we want the United States to take us."

"There being no other remarks, President Wilder put the motion on the adoption of the treaty and it carried unanimously. In order that the resolutions might be engrossed the Senate adjourned until 9 o'clock Friday morning."

At 9 o'clock the Senate will meet again, and the engrossed copy of the treaty, with the report of the committee, will be signed by members of the Cabinet. This will be a meeting of great historic interest to the people of the islands, and it is expected that a great number of people will be present.

**IT SAVES THE CROUPI CHILDREN.** SEAVIEW, Va.—We have a splendid sale on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and our customers coming from far and near, speak of it in the highest terms. Many have said that their children would have died of croup if Chamberlain's Cough Remedy had not been given.—KELAM & OUREN. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

## WHARF AND WAVE.

The Coptic took away 80 Chinese and 107 Japanese yesterday morning. The barkentine Irmgard, 615 tons, returns to Honolulu in the Hawaiian Line.

The Geo. F. Manson, Crack master, sailed in ballast for the Sound yesterday morning.

The Japanese man-of-war Naniwaka, Kurooka commander, left for Yokohama Tuesday morning.

The Roderick Dhu has arrived in Hilo, the John G. North in Honolulu and the Bertie Minor in Kailua.

The W. G. Irwin will load quickly and sail for San Francisco with a cargo of sugar on or about Sunday.

New York—August 26, arrived ship Henry Villard from Hilo and ship Kenilworths from Honolulu; August 27, ship Suquehanna, 90 days from Honolulu.

At last the Callao has been heard from. She was spoken on August 26th in lat. 26.25 N. and lon. 72.30 W. The Callao has been out from this port with a cargo of sugar for New York several months.

The American Shipbuilder says: The Sandy Hook pilot-boat Alexander Lawrence will be taken to San Francisco by Capt. F. A. Douse, the vessel having been bought by the Pacific Mining and Trading Company.

The steamer China is reported to have arrived at Yokohama on the 26th. The vessel left Honolulu five days late and made up three days on the run. This is a great record for the swift ship Suquehanna.—S. F. Bulletin, August 28.

The American bark Albert, Griffiths master, arrived in port shortly after 7 o'clock last evening with a cargo of general merchandise from San Francisco. She was 16 days out and brought 1,200 tons for H. Hackfeld & Co., 300 bags for the Hawaiian Pork Packing Co., 20 mules for W. H. Rice.

LONDON, August 23.—Seddon, Norwegian bark from Newcastle, N. S. W., July 18, 1896, for Honolulu, is wrecked and lost with cargo. Part of crew landed on Starbuck Island and afterward were taken to Auckland, where they landed today. The captain and carpenter died on Sophia Island.

The O. & O. S. Coptic, Sealby commander, arrived in port and hauled alongside the Pacific Mail wharf at about 1 p. m. yesterday. Through the kindness of Purser C. Lacy Goodrich the following report was obtained:

"Left San Francisco September 2d and arrived in Honolulu on the 8th, 6 days 1 hour and 1 minute from San Francisco; fine weather to port. On Monday, 6th inst., at 4:35 p. m., in lat. 27.23 N. and long. 148.04 W. met and spoke the company's steamship Gaelic, bound to San Francisco. Passengers: Cabin, 65; European steerage, 2; Chinese, 174; Japanese, 14. Total, 255."

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVALS.

Tuesday, September 7.

Stmr. Kinau, Clarke, from Hawaii and Maui ports.

Stmr. Kaena, Parker, from Oahu ports.

Wednesday, September 8.

O. & O. S. Coptic, Sealby, from San Francisco.

Stmr. Helene, Freeman, from Hawaii ports.

Stmr. Kaala, Mosher, from Oahu ports.

### DEPARTURES.

Tuesday, September 7.

Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Maui and Hawaii.

Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, for Maui ports.

Stmr. Mokohi, Bennett, for Molokai, Maui and Lanai.

Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, for Nahu, Lanai, Koloa and Waimea.

Stmr. Noenu, Pederson, for Lahaina, Honokaa and Kulaheke.

H. I. J. M. S. Naniwa-kan, Kurooka, for Yokohama.

Wednesday, September 8.

Am. schr. Jessie Minor, Whiting, for the Sound, in ballast.

Stmr. Kaena, Parker, for Oahu ports.

Stmr. Kaala, Mosher, for Oahu ports.

### PASSENGERS.

#### Arrivals.

From Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr. Kinau, August 7.—Volcano: C. W. Barton, Martin Smith, Mrs. C. A. Brown and 2 children, Miss Kwata, Mrs. N. Noonan, Mrs. E. D. Tenney, 2 children and servant, Miss M. Richardson, Miss Ivy Richardson, Mrs. J. L. Richardson, B. M. Newcombe, Miss H. E. Ankeny, Way ports: W. Roth, H. A. Wilder, Mrs. Creighton and daughter, Mrs. J. R. Wilson, Wilder Wight, Miss Edna Gunn, Miss M. Sumter, Mrs. G. Torbert, L. G. Torbert, Geo. Faw, Miss H. C. Hitchcock, Miss A. Lishman, C. G. Campbell, E. D. Baldwin, W. W. Goodale, F. S. Lyman, C. Lyman, Mrs. W. Miller, J. A. Hutchison, Miss L. Martin, Miss D. Lishman, Rev. S. L. Deha and 3 children, Miss I. Kapushi, Capt. E. Peterson, Master W. Vannatta, Master J. Vannatta, Master W. Brown, C. M. Pepper, J. Horner, A. Horner, Mrs. C. Notley, Jr., J. Notley, Master W. Notley, Miss L. Williams, Miss M. Williams, Mrs. W. Freeman and four children, C. Notley, Miss K. Notley, Miss E. Mullinger, Miss M. Hughes, F. Northrup, H. L. Holstein, Miss O. Osario, Miss E. Bond, Miss A. Osario, Miss H. Williams, Miss M. Dolron, F. G. Douse, wife and child, H. P. Baldwin, Miss L. Kapu, Miss R. Cox, Miss L. Williams, J. W. Searly, O. N. Napel, Rev. S. Kapp, E. Heagy, H. H. Renton, J. Greenwell, E. C. Bond, Master V. Osario, Master V. Holstein, Master V. Laing, Master W. Perry, Master M. Perry, C. B. Dwight, Miss V. Monroe, Miss E. Williams, W. T. Horner, R. E. Searly, T. McTighe and 112 on deck.

From San Francisco, per O. & O. S. Coptic, September 8.—Mr. O. St. J. Gilbert, Mrs. F. C. Smith, Miss L. S. Watson, Judge A. W. Carter, Mrs.

Charles Hoadley, Miss A. P. Appleton, Mr. R. F. Vickers, Rev. C. A. Clark, Mrs. C. A. Clark, Mr. Admont Clark, Mrs. Edward Clark, Mr. Grover Clark, Miss Louisa Clark, Rev. S. L. Gulick, Mrs. S. L. Gulick, Miss Sue Gulick, Mr. Luther Gulick, Mr. Leeds Gulick, Mrs. J. H. Ransom, Mr. William B. Jones, Mrs. J. H. Thorndike, Mrs. S. F. Richardson, Mr. Thomas Halstead, Mrs. M. L. Halstead and Mr. Robert Clark. O. & O.

From San Francisco, per bk. Albert, September 9.—Miss M. Loquist, Mr. Loquist, Geo. Stewart, wife and daughter, W. Rockway and wife, Miss Kilburn, Miss Farnham, Mr. Todd.

Departures.

For Maui, per stmr. Claudine, September 7.—Mrs. Dickenson, Miss Harrison, Miss Panui, Miss Taylor, M. T. Lyons, N. Hoopi, Awana, Mrs. Wagner, Miss Wagner, D. Mallison, E. Ormstead, Miss Bryant, Miss A. Smith, Mrs. A. Borba, C. K. Chow and A. Dnos.

For Maui and Hawaii, per stmr. Mauna Loa, September 7.—Dr. Thilenius, Dr. Kramer, Mrs. Houghall, Mrs. M. F. Scott, Father Mathias, J. M. Kea, Mrs. C. D. Miller, Thomas Elliott, J. Jurgenson and wife, John Kahawai, wife and children, W. R. Ewart, Rosie Kahaula, Dr. W. T. Monarrat, T. J. Hutchins, Mrs. John Johnson, J. F. Hackfeld, W. C. Achi, wife and children, Mrs. Espinda and children, Mrs. J. Apio and children, M. Medeiros, Edward Kekuni, W. H. Johnson, R. Catton and Master Kahaula.

For Kaula, per stmr. Mikahala, September 7.—F. Waldron, W. D. Wilcox, S. M. Dodge, Mrs. Ka'a, J. Marriott, W. H. Corvett, C. Day, J. A. Magoon, J. Mossman and Yoshida.

For Japan and China, per O. & O. S. Coptic, September 9.—Dr. S. Kobayashi and child, J. P. P. Collico, H. W. Bancroft, Miss E. E. Dickinson, H. W. Hamilton, Rev. and Mrs. Jackson, Miss Margaret Scott.

## A Rare Chance

—TO SECURE A—

## Hawaiian Coffee Plantation

With About 300 Acres of Coffee Trees Growing.

The well-known estate of the Hawaiian Tea and Coffee Company, located at Kailua, Kona, Hawaii, is now offered for sale, and furnishes a rare opportunity for investment in the coffee industry.

This estate is located on the public highway, seven miles from the port of Kailua, Hawaii, with which it is connected by a good road. The estate comprises 300 acres of land in fee simple, and 500 acres under lease for various terms of years.

Two hundred (200) acres are already planted with coffee trees, from one to four years old.

The buildings include manager's and overseers' houses, mill and machinery buildings, tea house, laborers' houses, etc., etc. In addition, there is the usual supply of tools, etc.

This is probably the best opportunity that has been or will soon be offered for any capitalist who wishes to engage in coffee planting, as much of the rough preparatory work is finished, and the estate only needs judicious management, with ample means to carry it on till the crops come in. The crop of this estate for the year 1899 ought to be from 1000 to 1200 bags of coffee, and increasing rapidly each year thereafter.

For further particulars apply to the agents, F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., 1893-6t Honolulu.

### NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Powers of Attorney given by us to Mrs. Lulia Kalakoua, authorizing her to lease our undivided half interest in a certain piece of land situated at North Kohala, Island of Hawaii, known as "Kahaloa," containing an area of 126 acres, more or less, bounded and described in R. P. —, is hereby cancelled.

Notice is likewise given that Kalua Malo (k), residing at North Kohala aforesaid, is hereby authorized to take care of the said undivided half interest, together with all our horses.

JULIA KALAKOUEA, F. S. KALAKOUEA, Dated Honolulu, H. I., August 30, 1897. 1895-3tF

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The undersigned, duly appointed executor of the will of the late Francis Spencer, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, to present the same duly authenticated at her place of abode in Waimea, South Kohala, Island of Hawaii, within six months from date, or they will be forever barred. And all persons owing said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

MARTHA N. SPENCER, Executrix of the Will of Francis Spencer, deceased. Dated Waimea, Hawaii, August 6, 1897. 1883-td

### NOTICE.

The California Fruit Market (G. P. Camarinos & Co.) will purchase all kinds of produce, fruits and poultry in either large or small quantities. Persons residing on Oahu or any of the other islands having turkey, chickens, eggs, butter, oranges, limes, alligator pears or any other kind of marketable produce, fruits or poultry, can send the same to them and get the market price. Honolulu 7th Sept., 1897. 4707-1f 1897-1f

### POSITION WANTED.

A young English governess, trained and holding high certificates, is open to a new engagement in Honolulu or elsewhere in the Islands. Several years' experience. Music, French, Drawing and Painting. Local references. Address — B. E., Advertiser Office. 4704-2w5Tu 1895-3w

## BY AUTHORITY.

REV. SAMUEL KAPU, has this day been appointed a Commissioner of Private Ways and Water Rights for the District of Waialua, Island of Maui.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, Sept. 6, 1897. 1897-3t

### PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On MONDAY, September 20th, 1897, at 10 a. m., at office of E. D. Baldwin, Hilo, Hawaii, will be sold at auction under special conditions (without residence):

Lot 1—Kupahua, 102 acres. Upset price \$153.00.

Lot 2—Kupahua, 117 acres. Upset price \$175.00.

For plan and further particulars apply to E. D. Baldwin, Hilo, Hawaii, or at office of Public Lands, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN, Agent of Public Lands. Dated August 31, 1897. 1895-1d

### PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Thursday, September 23d, at 10 a. m., at the office of E. D. Baldwin, Hilo, Hawaii, will be open for application under the provisions of the Land Act for Right of Purchase, Lease or Cash Freeholds, or under special conditions of cultivation and improvement without residence:

Fourteen lots in Oiaa, Puna, Hawaii, (Volcano road, 11th to 13th mile, near Peter Lee's place,) of from 10 to 60 acres each in area, at appraised value of \$20 per acre.

For plan and further particulars apply to E. D. Baldwin, Hilo, Hawaii, or at the Office of Public Lands, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN, Agent of Public Lands. Public Lands Office, Honolulu, August 31, 1897. 1895-1d

### PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

LEASE AND SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS IN PUNA AND SOUTH KONA, HAWAII.

ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1897, at front entrance of Judiciary Building, 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at Public Auction, two lots in Kehena, Puna, containing 64 3-10 acres and 6 9-10 acres, respectively.

Upset price: \$192.90 and \$20.70.

Terms: Cash, in United States gold. At the same time and place will be sold the lease of Ahupuaa of Kaulanamauna, South Kona, containing 3,400 acres, more or less.

Term: 21 years.

Upset rental: \$50 per annum, payable annually in advance.

The Government reserves the right to take up any portions of this land for purposes of Land Act without reduction of rent.

For further particulars, apply at the Public Lands Office, Honolulu, or of E. D. Baldwin, Hilo.

J. F. BROWN, Agent of Public Lands. Dated, August 23, 1897. 1893-td

On Saturday, September 11, 1897, at Court House, North Kohala, will be sold under special conditions of cultivation and improvement, 10 lots in Awini, North Kohala, of from 20 to 90 acres each in area.

At the same time and place will be sold for cash Lot No. 80, Puukapu, Waimea.

Upset price: \$20. For further particulars, apply to Charles Williams, Honokaa, Hamakua, or at Office of Public Lands, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN, Agent of Public Lands. August 9, 1897. 1892-td

Department of Finance, Honolulu, H. I., September 1, 1897. Notice is hereby given that FRANK B. MCSTOCKER has this day been appointed Collector-General of Customs for the Hawaiian Islands, vice James B. Castle, resigned.

S. M. DAMON, Minister of Finance. 4701-3t 1895-3t

### NOTICE TO MARINERS.

United States Branch Hydrographic Office, Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco, Cal.

Captains of vessels touching at any of the ports of the Hawaiian Islands, by communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, will be furnished with the Monthly Pilot Charts of the North Pacific, and with the latest information regarding the dangers of navigation in the regions which they frequent.

Nautical inquiries will be investigated and answered. Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publications of the Pilot Charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES, Lieutenant, U. S. Navy, in Charge.

of six months ending March 31, 1898, under the following conditions:

1. The contractor to supply Fat Beef Cattle to weigh not less than 350 lbs. net when dressed, cattle weighing less than 350 lbs. net per head to be paid for at twenty-five per cent. less than the contract price.

2. Cattle to be delivered in lots specified by the Superintendent of the Leper Settlement, and to average from seventy to ninety heads per month more or less.

3. Cattle dying within twenty-four hours after delivery, from injury or other causes sustained previous to delivery, to be the contractor's loss.

4. Cattle injured when delivered and killed for that reason to be paid for at twenty-five